

Churchill, State Dep't Stall 2nd Front--Browder

Tells Cacchione Rally 'Can Win War in '43'

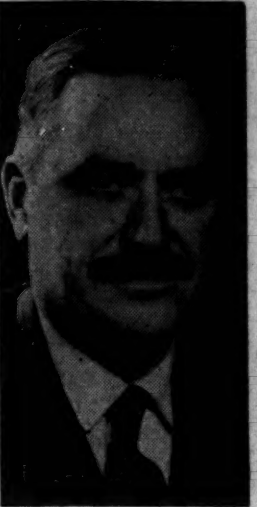
Following is the text of a speech delivered last night by Earl Browder at a Peter Cacchione election rally at the Menorah Masonic Temple in Brooklyn. Complete details of the meeting will appear in tomorrow's DAILY WORKER.

By Earl Browder

It is a real pleasure to take part in this meeting called in behalf of the candidacy of Councilman Peter V. Cacchione for a second term. He has served the whole people of this city well, but unfortunately only the voters of Kings County have the privilege of sending him to the

Council. Therefore, all the voters throughout New York who appreciate Councilman Cacchione's high value look to Kings County not to fail the rest of the city, but at all costs to return him to the Council.

It is not my task tonight to remind you of the manifold services Councilman Cacchione has rendered, over and above what our city has learned to expect from the usual run of Councilmen; but I must take notice of this, that Peter Cacchione more than any official of our city has taken up the war problems in the most practical and serious fashion, has given a practical example of that single-minded devotion to victory which, if it could have been transmitted to the entire country, would have already



EARL BROWDER

brought this war, so far as Europe is concerned, to a successful conclusion.

Therefore, I say to you, just as it is imperative that you buy War Bonds to the limit of your ability, just as it is necessary for you to ensure maximum and uninterrupted production, just as it is necessary to support our fighters abroad in every way, so also it is a war duty to return Peter Cacchione to the City Council.

I have been asked to give an answer tonight to the question: Can we win the war in 1943?

It is necessary to preface my remarks on this question with a firm disclaimer of any prophetic insight. I am not a prophet. Neither, as I was sharply reminded by the New York Times after my last speech, am I a military expert. In these respects I am in the same boat with the vast majority of Americans; very few of us are prophets or military experts, which is perhaps a fortunate thing for the country since most prophets and experts have been so uniformly mistaken in their judgments during the past few years.

There are a multitude of questions involved in waging war which are properly kept out of public discussion and decision, and are left to chosen bodies or individuals for decision. There are other questions which of necessity combine high political and military considerations and therefore, unavoidably, in a democracy require an opinion and an answer from the main body of citizens for their most effective solution. It is such questions that are decisive in any opinion as to the possibility of shortening the war, of bringing victory most quickly.

How can a layman, unversed in military science, speak up with confidence on these questions? I admit it is very difficult to do so when this involves challenging a common conclusion of the main body of military experts. But when the military scientists disagree, it becomes our task to choose as to which is correct. How are we going to choose, how can we have any confidence in the soundness of our choice? Such are the problems we confront when we approach the question of whether we can win the war this year. I will deal with

the question from this angle, not so much to transmit to you my opinion, but to give you, the non-expert citizen, confidence in your own ability to judge these questions.

During the past two-and-a-half months on the Eastern Front the Red Army has driven back the Nazi forces, at least two-thirds of their total, and unquestionably their best, for hundreds of miles along a thousand-mile front, and put at least two million of them out of the fight.

If during the next two-and-a-half months the Anglo-American forces were to accomplish half as much in the West, through France, that is, say, advance a few hundred miles on a five-hundred mile front, and put out of business a million Nazi soldiers, then I think everyone—even Hitler—would admit that we had won the war—except for the minor clean-up jobs and "the shouting"—so far as the military task is concerned. And it

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Shostakovitch Finishes His 8th Symphony

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 23.—Dmitri Shostakovitch has recently completed a new composition, his Eighth Symphony, it is reported here.

"This new composition," says the composer, "is a kind of attempt to look into the future, into the post-war epoch."

"The Eighth Symphony abounds in inner conflicts—tragic and dramatic—yet in its entirety it is an optimistic, life-affirming composition."

"In its moods it is a continuation of my Fifth Symphony and Quintet and develops some thoughts and ideas embodied in my earlier compositions."

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RED ARMY IN WHITE RUSSIA; ALLIES PUSH TOWARD NAPLES

Rubber Workers Warn Against Prolonged War

By Sig. Wenger

(Special to the Daily Worker)
TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 23.—The United Rubber Workers convention today unanimously declared that "the winning of the war in the shortest possible time is a primary concern of labor." The resolution backs this stand "not only because of the objectives for which the war is being fought, that is the preservation of our country and of democratic institutions, but also because prolongation of the war must mean enormously increasing the loss of life and ultimately endangering the very objectives mentioned above."

This action reaffirms the convention's original stand for "a full-fledged attack as soon as possible" and answers the confused position taken yesterday.

The convention also turned down without opposition a red-baiting proposal submitted by the anti-war group in the Detroit U. S. Rubber local to expel "summarily" anyone "found guilty of being a member or of knowingly aiding or abetting the Communists, the fascists, the Nazis, or anarchists."

SECOND FRONT DEBATE

Yesterday's resolution, calling for the immediate invasion of Western Europe, had been turned down by the convention because, as "explained" by a member of the Resolutions Committee, the convention had already taken action for full support of a full-fledged attack on the continent for "total victory as soon as possible. We can't tell the military leaders just how to run the war," the explanation declared.

Demeret of Goodyear pointed out that it is not primarily a military problem and dealt with the political importance of labor speaking out for second front now. He showed how all the old arguments against the second front are being exploded daily.

Speaking of the Peglers and other "long war" advocates, he stated: "If they are strong enough to hold back the program of the administration and the United Nations, they will be strong enough to come to power in America."

Field representative Camello of Massachusetts declared that "there are forces who feel that this war can be won without invading Europe. Invasion is necessary," he added, "the time is here—we must invade Europe to defeat the tyrants who would enslave the whole world."

DALRYMPLE REVERSES STAND
Many of the delegates were confused by the extended remarks of President Dalrymple on this question. After basing his entire program on the need of offensive action for a quick victory and explaining the need for labor initiative on many issues, the UAWA president reversed himself completely in discussing the immediate invasion of Western Europe.

He called for leaving everything to the military leaders. In his report, Dalrymple had indicated that

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Prelates Join in Moscow Services

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (UP).—British and Russian prelates joined with Allied diplomats today in a prayer for victory in the first inter-allied liturgy held in Moscow since the start of the war.

Attending the special patriarchal service in the Cathedral of the Divine Apparition were the visiting Archbishop of York, second dignitary of the Church of England, his two chaplains, the American and British ministers, and other representatives of the Allied diplomatic corps.

Patriarch Sergius, 76-year-old newly-elected Primate of the re-established Russian Orthodox Church, asserted in a sermon:

"The war is not yet over, but the turning point has come. May He give us strength to end this war quickly and with glory."

If You Want Rent Freeze, Call CH. 4-7300 Today

If you want an immediate rent freeze, better give Rent Control Director Iva Carson, of OPA, a buzz on the telephone this morning, and tell him so. He's going to be at OPA headquarters in the Empire State Building all morning, he told a Brooklyn delegation that visited him in Washington Wednesday, implying that he'd appreciate a little public pressure for rent ceilings.

His number is CH. 4-7300.

Not only phone calls, but telegrams and delegations are in order, members of the committee who went to Washington informed the Daily Worker last night.

The group, headed by Mrs. Rebecca Stein Yatal, of the Brooklyn Non-Fascist Legislative Conference, visited Director Carson about an hour after Mayor LaGuardia had conferred with him with a demand for an immediate rent freeze.

The Rent Control Director was noncommittal and far from encouraging, returned delegates stated. He admitted that the Mayor had submitted facts to him proving that thousands of New Yorkers are faced with eviction unless they pay greatly increased rentals they can't afford. But there isn't yet enough protest from tenants themselves, he said, implying that a little organized pressure might be in order when he's in New York this morning.

Shipbuilders Back 4th Term, 2nd Front

By Dorothy Loeb

Resolutions endorsing President Roosevelt for a fourth term and halting his policy of "offensive now" were adopted yesterday by delegates to the ninth annual convention of the CIO Industrial Union of Maritime and Shipbuilding Workers at the Hotel Commodore.

The more than 600 delegates, at the same session, expressed resentment at the actions of Sir Walter Citrine, British labor leader, for creating obstacles to CIO participation in labor unity.

These were highlights in a day of convention action which concluded with a two-hour, heated debate on the case of Irving L. Brown, member of the General Executive Board, president of Local 13 and secretary of the Bethlehem negotiations committee, who was ousted from all official posts by board vote on the grounds of "Communism."

The convention will continue discussion on the Velson case at today's session, making it the first order of business and deciding, by roll call vote, whether to uphold or reject the ouster.

BACK BRIDGES FIGHT

During the same day, delegates voted support to Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO leader, called upon Attorney General Biddle to drop the charges and asked that the government give Bridges the

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Thomas Protests Phony 'Incentive' Plan to WLB

A regional War Labor Board incentive wage decision which neither guarantees earnings nor production incentive, has brought a protest from President R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers.

The case, affecting workers of the Timken Axle Co., was brought to the attention of Chairman William Davis of the WLB by the UAW president.

Coming at this moment when the War Production Board and such authorities as Bernard Baruch stress the advisability of incentive wages, to further war output, the Timken decision is like a wet blanket that will certainly not encourage production.

The union's basic objection arises from the absence of a wage guarantee in event a job is retained by the company. Thus, the age-old trick of chiseling as workers gain speed, is in effect. Advocates of genuine incentives have always pointed out that such plans are distortions of incentive for, in the long run, they neither encourage more production nor higher earnings.

Union participation in control and strict safeguards of earnings in event either the entire or part of a job is retained, is a cardinal principle of real incentives. Basing itself on Thomas' protest,

Nazis Destroy Port, Fleeing Trap in Corsica

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Sept. 23 (UP).—Allied forces opened a battering-ram offensive against Naples today, drawing their right flank forward 10 to 15 miles, as the Nazis turned the big port city into a mass of flames and wrecked every wharf and ship that had escaped Allied bombs.

On the island of Corsica, 12,000 trapped Germans were reported in disordered flight to the northeast before a mixed army of French Colonials, American Rangers, Corsicans and Italians, their final escape barred by Allied air and sea forces maintaining a rigid blockade of the 70-mile passage to Italy.

Gen. Henri Giraud returned today from a flying trip to Corsica, where he was widely cheered by the population, and reported the Allies held two-thirds of the 3,400-square-mile island and expected to end German resistance in 10 to 15 days. Storming onto the hills east of Salerno from which the Germans had shelled their beach landings, Fifth Army troops captured Aversa in a six-mile advance from Campagna and turned their own guns on Nazi troops retreating across the valley beyond.

GAIN 15 MILES

To the southeast, the Fifth Army made gains of 10 to 15 miles while the Eighth Army captured Avigliano, 10 miles northwest of Potenza, in its rapid surge into the battle for Naples. Ginoza, 22 miles south of Gioia, was captured in the course of mop-up operations on the Italian foot.

(The BBC said the Allies also captured the road junction of Auletta, 20 miles southwest of Potenza.)

The Germans seem determined that when the Allies got to Naples they would find only ashes and debris.

Immense clouds of black smoke billowed up from the city, easily visible to the Allied vanguard, and aerial reconnaissance reported that fires had been raging along the

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Unions Back Interracial Parley

Tomorrow's conference for interracial unity, called by a citizens' emergency committee to sum up the causes of the Aug. 1 Harlem outbreak and to report to Mayor LaGuardia, with recommendations, is receiving strong trade union support and should receive more, Mrs. Katherine Earnshaw, field representative of the city CIO Council and secretary of the executive committee of the conference, said yesterday.

Mrs. Earnshaw listed the following unions as participating in the afternoon discussion groups and in the evening session, all of which will take place in the assembly hall of Hunter College, Park Ave. and 68th St., beginning at 2 P.M.: Book and Magazine Guild; CIO; New York Newspaper Guild; United Office and Professional Workers Union, Locals 114 and 18; Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO; Teachers Union; Joint Board, Fur Dressers and Dyers, CIO; Shoe Workers Joint Council; Retail and Wholesale Employees, Local 1129; CIO; Brewster Aircraft, Local 353; United Auto Workers, CIO; Cooks and Pastry Workers, Local 89; National Alliance of Postal Workers.

UNIONS HELPED

"Trade unions played a fine part in helping to restore order and observance of the law to Harlem after the unfortunate outbreak," Mrs. Earnshaw said. "In the conference discussions they will have the opportunity of giving the benefit of their experience to prevent recurrence of such outbreaks."

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, is among

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Soviet Troops Take Poltava and Unechi

LONDON, Sept. 23 (UP).—Soviet troops today captured Poltava, wiping out the last major German base in the southern Ukraine, stormed into Unecha, a strategic rail junction 72 miles west of Bryansk, and advanced to within 10 miles of Smolensk while Nazi broadcasts acknowledged that Red Army scouts had reached the Dnieper.

Developing their drive on Smolensk, the great Nazi Eastern Front anchor point that once was Adolf Hitler's headquarters, the Soviets also were closing in from the southeast, where the German radio reported street fighting had been in progress at Roslavl since yesterday.

On the Gornel Front, the Red Army, recording a 16-mile advance, reached the southeastern corner of White Russia, at a point approximately 47 miles southeast of the Gornel rail center, front reports reaching Moscow said.

(LONDON, Sept. 23 (UP).—Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, German military commentator, said today that street fighting between Nazi rear-guards and Soviet troops has been underway in Roslavl, southeastern outpost of Smolensk, since yesterday.)

POLTAVA CAPTURED

Poltava, the springboard from which German Field Marshal Fritz Erich von Manstein started his successful winter offensive that culminated in the capture of Kharkov last spring, fell to the Red Army after three days' fighting.

The Germans announced that they had "evacuated" Poltava, a city of 130,000 population 78 miles southwest of Kharkov, but the tenacity with which they had clung to the base while Ukrainian strongholds fell on all sides of it indicated that they had held out there stubbornly in the belief that they could repeat Manstein's feat of last winter's campaign.

But Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin, who announced Poltava's fall in an Order of the Day, outwitted Manstein this time by enveloping the city, rather than repeating last year's frontal tactics.

Poltava is the center of a web of railroads leading southwest to Krenenchuk, southeast to Slavyansk, northeast to Kharkov and northwest to Kiev. Commanding these communications, the Red Army was in position to sweep south and west, threatening formidable German units still in the southern Ukraine with encirclement.

NEARER SMOLENSK

The battle of Smolensk was developing rapidly as the Red Army pivoted into positions northeast, east and southeast of the city, building a huge, 180-degree arc for a final drive on the bastion itself. They stormed and captured Uplovo, only 9.3 miles northeast of Smolensk in their closest approach to the city. They took Peresvetovo, 15 miles east of Smolensk on the Moscow railroad and Ryabisevo, 15 miles southeast.

Southeast of Smolensk, in addition

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Italian Soldiers in South Tired, Hungry

By John O'Reilly

(Representing the Combined United States Press)

(Distributed by United Press)

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Sept. 23 (UP).—With the Fifth and Eighth Armies spreading out and starting their concerted advance north, this part of Italy presents the unusual spectacle of two forces moving toward each other in opposite directions.

As the men, vehicles and guns of the Allied armies move north in the wake of the German withdrawal, thousands of Italian soldiers from disbanded units are heading south toward the sanctuary of southern Italy.

The erstwhile Italian soldiers are streaming along the roadsides in groups ranging up to 100 or so. They trudge in single file along the

Australians Push To Finschhafen

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Friday, Sept. 24 (UP).—Australian troops, developing Gen. Douglas MacArthur's New Guinea offensive which has cut off more than 100 miles of Japanese-held coast in 18 days, battled southward from their newly-won bridgehead toward Finschhafen today.

Although the Aussies who landed six miles north of the former enemy supply relay point under the protection of American warships and planes met some Japanese opposition at the outset, a spokesman noted that for the first time in the New Guinea campaign the Allied forces had the benefit of comparatively easy terrain, free of swamps and serious river barriers.

Preventing the Japanese from concentrating on the Finschhafen attackers, other Allied troops operating from Kalamit, 90 miles inland pointed a spear head at the Macley coast above Finschhafen, while the U. S. Fifth Air Force battered enemy air bases and land and sea communications from Madang across Vitias Strait to Kavieng, New Ireland. One freighter, was reported sunk and three others damaged.

Japanese planes, attempting to ease the pressure, raided Allied shipping east of Lae, losing at least nine and possibly 10 planes to P-40 interceptors, while 18 enemy bombers caused some damage and casualties in the Watut valley.

JAPANESE STEP UP SOLOMON RAIDS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (UP).—The Navy today reported two more Japanese bombing raids on Guadalcanal and the intensified attacks were viewed in some quarters as an attempt to slow down the American offensive in the central Solomons.

Six bombers struck near Henderson airfield Monday, causing light damage to material and installations. The next day, 12 to 16 bombers raided the island again, this time causing casualties as well as light damage.

Two bombers were shot down by a single American fighter plane.

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Prior's Statement In Commons

By a Veteran Commander

MORE than a year ago, soon after the Allied raid on Dieppe and after we had had the time and opportunity to study the details of the operation from all available reports, we expressed the opinion that the raid was actually a success and that the landing could have been made to "stick." In other words—that the necessary elements for the opening of a Second Front were in evidence at Dieppe. Several months later the commanding general of the Canadians, who was there, said substantially the same thing, using almost identical expressions.

Although people in high places do not often notice this modest column, we had the honor repeatedly of being mentioned deprecatingly by them in general sarcastic statements about "people who do not know what they are talking about."

However, now we have unexpectedly acquired a "witness for the defense." This "witness" should know what he is talking about, even if we ourselves and General McNaughton do not.

The gentleman in question is Commander Redvers M. Prior, DSO, DSC, and a hero of both Dunkerque and Dieppe. He is now Conservative member of Parliament. In his maiden speech on Wednesday he stirred the House of Commons with the following flat statement: "If the Government gives us assault forces for our tasks we will give you victories." The statement followed Prior's tale of how near the assault forces had come to a breakthrough at Dieppe. Commander Prior also stated that he believed Hitler's Westwall could be breached by determined, well-organized assault.

Prior was wounded at Dieppe and left on the beach where he was taken prisoner. Soon he escaped and marched and counter-marched across France for months, hiding in farmhouses, living in Paris, observing and coming in contact with French officers who told him how brittle the German defenses were.

We wonder what Mr. Churchill thinks of this speech by a member of his own Party.

Here is a man who was there and who says in so many words that a Second Front could have been established in France a year ago. *Quod erat demonstrandum.* (We know the idea is correct, but is our Latin?)

GENERAL MONTGOMERY'S British Eighth Army has captured the communication center of Potenza. Thus the front now runs from Sorrento to Bari in an almost straight line.

American Commandos have joined the French in Corsica and are pressing the enemy near the evacuation port of Bastia.

Allied planes have blasted Bastia and Leghorn, as well as a number of airbases in Crete and in Greece.

THE remainder of the German front east of the Dnieper is breaking up fast. The Germans report their "evacuation" of Poltava and of Anapa on the Black Sea. Now, Poltava was encircled by the Red Army and the "evacuation" could have been effected by the Germans only as a one-way trip to kingdom come.

The Taman Peninsula will be cleared in a few days, the railroad to the Crimea (from Zaporozhe) has been cut and the line of the Dnieper is being reached by Soviet troops from somewhat south of Zaporozhe up to a point some 50 miles north of Kiev. The strong points of Gomel, Novozybkov, Unecha, Roslavl, Krichev and Smolensk are under immediate threat. Smolensk has been greatly imperiled by the storming of the forest fortress of Demidov (marked "Porechye" on a number of maps).

The first "act" of the Soviet offensive is drawing to an end. But it is not so sure there will be an "intermission" between the first and second acts. Watch the Velikie Luki-Vitebsk sector. Watch Cherkassy on the middle Dnieper.

[Capture of Unecha by the Red Army was announced in an Order of the Day by Premier Joseph Stalin after this column went to press.—Editor.]

GENERAL MACARTHUR has started an "irrepressible" assault on the Japanese base at Finschhafen, in New Guinea.

Starvation Perils Millions in India

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Thousands of people are dying of starvation in India, especially in the strategically vital and industrially most important province of Bengal, it is reported today.

The food crisis in India has become almost as important as the threat from Japan, as Daily Worker reports from our Indian correspondent, Purna Chandra Joshi, have indicated for several months.

Bengal is India's large province in the east, adjoining Burma. Its major city is Calcutta. Sixty million people live there, and it is estimated that 65 per cent of the population is suffering acute hunger. That means more than 35,000,000 people.

In the neighboring provinces of Bihar and Orissa, with 44 million people, at least 15 per cent are considered to be starving.

APPEALS UNANSWERED

Even Indian officials of the British government are reported disgusted with the United Nations over this situation.

First, because the recent appeal from the mayor of Calcutta for immediate relief, which was made to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Quebec, went unanswered.

Second, because a few hundred thousand tons of grain, shipped from Australia, or from Egypt would help relieve the crisis, and nothing like this is being done.

Third, because of official British mismanagement of price control, permitting speculators to hoard rice and grain while millions starve.

Coupled with repression of the independence movement, this food situation is the best possible Japanese propaganda.

And Bengal is a province which saw the greatest anti-British demonstrations a year ago, and from which the Tokyo agents and former independence leader, Subhas Chandra Bose came.

One Anglo-Indian paper, The Statesman, reports that in Calcutta hospitals alone 901 people died of hunger in the month between Aug. 16 and Sept. 17.

DROP IN STREETS

All correspondents report that people dropping in the streets is a common sight in India. Many towns are crowded with wanderers looking for food. The situation is even more desperate, if that is possible, in the villages.

Basic reason for the crisis is not only shortage of production due to hurricane, floods and fear of the Japanese invasion but official mismanagement, which removed price control on grains last winter, and thus permitted hoarders to keep food out of the reach of the common people.

Nantes, Hanover Blasted from Air By Fortresses

LONDON, Sept. 23 (UP).—U. S. B-17 Flying Fortresses struck four smashing blows at Nazi U-boat and air bases in western France today—including a surprise double raid on Nantes—while smoke and flames still billowed over the great German industrial city of Hanover, hit by one of the RAF's mightiest night assaults of the war.

Returning to the attack after a week-long lull imposed by bad weather, hundreds of RAF bombers dropped an estimated 2,000 tons of blockbusters and incendiaries on Hanover in a furious 30-minute raid Wednesday night.

The raiders heaped their bombs on the city at the rate of more than 66 tons a minute, a destructive average not even matched in the record 2,000-ton attack on Hamburg last July 24.

It was the 47th raid of the war on Hanover and the first since July 26.

Other night bombers in lesser strength pounded Emden and Oldenburg, in northwestern Germany, while British Intruder planes swarmed over Nazi airfields in Holland and Germany, shooting down one enemy plane.

Twenty-six RAF bombers and one fighter were lost, a moderate total in view of the size of the raid.

Red Army Drives Into White Russia

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tion to Ryabtshevo, they captured Panskaya, 20 miles from the city. Peresna, 24 miles away and Pochinok, 37 miles southeast. All three towns are on the railroad to Roslavl, 78 miles southeast of Smolensk, where Germany reported street fighting in progress, and which military quarters suspected already was in Soviet hands.

The German announcement of street fighting was expected to be followed by a Nazi report that the town had been evacuated, close followers of enemy propaganda methods said. Roslavl, in Soviet hands, would sever the important Smolensk supply line and set up a drive on Mogilev. The Red Army now can consolidate its southern forces and begin an all-out drive on Smolensk while other units strike westward toward Mogilev, 125 miles away.

Observers believed the fall of Roslavl would ensure the capitulation of Smolensk, leaving the Germans with the Mogilev-Vitebsk-Leningrad railroad as the only important north-south communications line east of the Polish border in that area.

The Soviets achieved another strategic milestone with the capture of Unecha, a German stronghold and rail junction 72 miles west of Bryansk which controls the double-tracked Bryansk-Gomel railroad and the Orsha-Khar'kov line.

From Unecha, the Soviet command now was in position to move on Gomel, in White Russia, Mogilev and Orsha or thrust their armies in the sector west of Bryansk into the grand-scale encirclement of Smolensk which already was underway. Military quarters pointed out that any marked Soviet advances toward Orsha or Mogilev, driving toward the Smolensk escape route through Vitebsk and Minsk probably would force the evacuation of the Nazis' premier eastern front base in order to avoid another, and possibly bigger scale, Stalingrad.

Dineen Appointed

ALBANY, Sept. 23 (UP).—Gov. Dewey today appointed Robert E. Dineen, 40, of Syracuse, to the \$12,000 a year post of State Superintendent of Insurance.

Latin-America Labor Acts To Join Anglo-Soviet Body

By Owen Roche

(Special to Allied Labor News)

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 15 (Delayed).—Formal steps to affiliate with the Anglo-Soviet trade union committee were taken last week by the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL), when its president, Vicente Lombardo Tolezano, in accordance with instructions given him by the July meeting of the CTAL executive council, wrote the committee suggesting preliminary negotiations in London and Moscow.

The CTAL represents more than 4,000,000 Latin American trade unionists in 15 countries.

"Since the outbreak of the war," Tolezano wrote, "the CTAL has striven not only to contribute toward winning the war against the Axis, but also to educate the people of the Ibero-American countries to the need for establishing deep and lasting ties of friendship between them and the rest of the world."

"Since its foundation the CTAL

'Enemy' Turns Out to Be 8th Army Patrol



A dramatic incident in the meeting of the patrols of the British 8th and the American 5th Armies is recorded by the camera. Spying a car racing toward them, Yank reconnaissance platoon members block the road, rifles ready for what they thought was the enemy. Instead it proved to be an advance patrol of Gen. Montgomery's fighters rushing to join forces with Gen. Clark's army.

Soviet Paper's Criticism of AMG

By L. Volinsky
(From War and the Working Class)

MOSCOW, Sept. 23.—The foreign press review in an earlier issue of this journal dealt with the activities of the Allied Military Government set up by the Anglo-American authorities in Sicily.

The characteristics of this organization's activities and its criticism in the foreign press revealed that the said activity of AMG is by no means directed towards the liquidation of the fascist regime and that actually it preserves the fascist administration and in general is built on foundations which have nothing in common with the principles of democracy.

Taking into account the interest in the question of consistent and resolute struggles against fascism, it seems expedient to acquaint the reader with certain additional facts and data about the work of AMG. The public and press in the democratic countries cannot but take an interest in the question of the scope of the work of AMG. It is expected to extend the activities of this organization only to German and the other countries of the fascist bloc or also to the countries now under German occupation?

Apparently there are differences of opinion on that score. At any rate there is undoubtedly a tendency towards extending the activities of AMG also to the countries liberated from the German invaders.

It is precisely this fact which explains the appearance in the press of articles and statements resolutely opposed to the creation of an AMG in someone or other of the European countries.

DUTCH NEWSPAPER COMMENTS

Thus on Aug. 28 the Dutch newspaper "Frei Nederland" published in London carried an article which quite resolutely pointed out in connection with the projects for the application of AMG in all the liberated countries that "not a single intelligent person will ever entertain the idea that such may have any success in Holland, Belgium, France, Denmark or Norway."

On Aug. 21 the Rabat, Morocco radio, broadcast an account of a speech by a representative of the French Committee of National Liberation in Washington, who stated:

"The French Committee of National Liberation will surrender

power to a provisional government to be formed soon after the liberation (even a partial one) of France. Thus no foreign administration of the type of AMG can be established in France."

The head of the Belgian Government, Hubert Pierlot, said: "At the first opportunity the government will go to the liberated regions. . . . Even during the transitory period the country will not remain without a national government."

There can hardly be any doubt that the same position on this question is held also by the leading circles of other European states suffering under Hitler Germany's yoke.

DOUBTS UNDERSTANDABLE

In the meantime these apprehensions as to the projected application of AMG on a broad European plan are easy to understand if account is taken of the scope of preparations of numerous cadres for "Allied Military Governments."

On Aug. 20 the London radio reported that there are five centers now instructing and training special personnel for work in AMG organs. Upon graduation these special groups join the army staffs and follow in the wake of the army.

Speaking of AMG one cannot but mention the Board of Economic Coordination Abroad recently formed in the United States. Herman Wells was recently appointed Associate Director of this Board.

According to a telegram from Washington he is charged with the planning of the economic activities connected with the liberated territories. Wells is now Dean of the University of Indiana, and formerly was an employee of the Indiana Bankers Association. The Director of the Board is Under-Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

As seen from an interview published in the American press, the tasks set for Wells are quite varied and involve matters of a large scope. His sphere of activity includes the organization of supplies to the population of the liberated territories, the settlement of financial problems, measures to prevent economic warfare and to facilitate the restoration of trade.

Up to the time of the liberation of one or another territory this committee will engage in drafting and unifying a program of economic measures.

BODY EXCLUSIVELY AMERICAN

Not devoid of interest is the indication that the body headed by Acheson and Wells is exclusively American. Nevertheless it is recognized as necessary to work out some form of joint activity with Britain. Thus, for example, the Washington committee dealing with economic problems in North Africa is a joint Anglo-American committee.

It is at present difficult to imagine the scope of the restoration work necessary to raise from the ashes the cities wiped off the face of the earth, to restore whole branches of industry and a national economy depleted and ruined by the German fascist vultures.

In every case restoration is the task of the peoples themselves, and its planning as well as the realization of the restoration plans may be determined solely by their supreme will, their respect for the principles of democracy and their truly national sovereignty, for the defense of which the United Nations raised their sword. The idea and methods of the "Allied Military Government" as

revealed by the data published in the foreign press contradict the above-mentioned principles.

In the course of these debates it is becoming ever clearer that the theory and practice of AMG cannot but evoke legitimate apprehensions among all those who understand the political importance of the task of destroying fascism on the territory liberated from the Hitlerite brigands.

Following the defeat of the enemy forces and the conquest of one or another territory by the Allied troops power in the task of restoration during the initial period rests naturally on the command of the Allied troops which won the victory over the enemy.

VICTORY MUST BE CONSOLIDATED

It is at the same time clear that all subsequent problems must be settled in the light of the necessity to consolidate the victory.

And it is precisely for the consolidation of this victory that it is necessary in the shortest possible time to draw in the local elements capable of aiding the Allies in the struggle against the enemy and to set up local organs of power functioning on a democratic basis and capable of winning over the local forces to the side of the Allies.

This relates even more to the districts liberated by the Allied troops and formerly occupied by the Hitlerites and their henchmen, where the restoration of local administrations on a democratic basis is especially urgent.

Failure to solve the problems inevitably confronting the Allies on liberated territory cannot but create unnecessary difficulties seriously impeding the cause of victory over Hitlerite tyranny.

Why in fact does the British gov-

New Light on the Mikhailovitch Hoax

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

There was a story in yesterday's press about Yugoslavia, in which "London observers" were reported "baffled" by the Peoples Army reports of fighting with Draza Mihailovitch's chetniks.

It was a United Press story from London. A funny thing, isn't it, how these un-named "London observers" are always being "baffled" when it comes to the truth about Mikhailovitch.

Yesterday's particular "baffle," it seems, results from the fact that the press had been trying to create the impression that Mikhailovitch and the Peoples Army were no longer at odds.

The "London observers" had even invented a tale, that there was in Yugoslavia a third group of fighters—the so-called independent chetniks—who allegedly broke away from Mikhailovitch and were co-operating with the Nazis against the Peoples Army. Anything, in other words, to keep alive the legend that Mikhailovitch is really a good fellow, really a patriot.

NEWS AVAILABLE

Now, we on the Daily Worker have been following Yugoslav affairs pretty carefully for a long time, but all our information comes from the "Free Yugoslavia" radio heard in Bern. It is equally available to the mysterious "London observers" who have this great weakness for being "baffled" all the time.

Going through our files for the last month or so, we find any number of reports—all published in these pages—in which the Peoples Army reported clashes with Gen. Mihailovitch's chetniks, who were and are co-operating with Hitler.

For instance, on Aug. 2nd "Free Yugoslavia" reported clashes with Mikhailovitch's men in the Mount Ozren area near Brod. The general was reported co-operating with the 369th German division.

On Sept. 14 the radio reported clashes in Slovenia with the so-called "White Guard" under Mikhailovitch's auspices.

On Sept. 19—just a few days ago—"Free Yugoslavia" accused Mikhailovitch of murdering the famous Yugoslav surgeon, Dr. Sima Milosevich, professor of the Belgrade University who had for a long time been working with the Peoples Army. The doctor was wounded in last spring's fighting in the town of Vrbnik, near Pota. Mikhailovitch's men captured him and murdered him along with the well known Croatian poet, Goran Kovacic, after the Nazis, together with Mikhailovitch had succeeded in pressing the Peoples Army back in that particular area.

NOT BAFFLING

In other words all summer "Free Yugoslavia" had been reporting fighting between the Peoples Army and Mikhailovitch's forces. "London observers" have nothing to be "baffled" about if these reports now continue.

But there is something baffling, to be sure, in the whole business. Why should anybody in London still be desirous of defending Mikhailovitch—that's the real question?

Why in fact does the British gov-

ernment maintain liaison with both the Peoples Army and Mikhailovitch, as was reported from Cairo some time ago, and inferentially confirmed in Churchill's speech on Tuesday?

What is this double-game that's going on, in which the Allies still refuse to give up the Mikhailovitch ghost, even though it is so injurious to the very material and remarkable gains which the Peoples Army is making for our side every day of the week?

Allies Smash Toward Naples, Nazis Ruin Port

(Continued from Page 1)

quays for several days. Great explosions reverberated through the city during night and day.

Despite four months of persistent Allied air attacks, some parts of the waterfront could have been restored to use in short order but the Germans have now blown down every wharf and blocked every dock with the idea of knocking out the port for months to come.

At least 30 ships lay sunk or aground in the harbor as the result of Allied bombs and German scuttling. The reconnaissance reports showed. Bombers had so badly wrecked the Naples railroad yards that no traffic has come into them for weeks.

French forces drove down from the central Corsican hills Wednesday in a surprise attack on retreating German troops a Solenzaro, 50 miles south of their escape port at Bastia, and inflicted heavy casualties and material losses.

Hankow Gets Martial Law

CHUNGKING, Sept. 23 (UP).—The Japanese decreed martial law at Hankow on Sept. 8 following a clash between Chinese puppet police and drunken Japanese sailors in which three Japanese were killed, intelligence reports said.

All of Hankow's 5,000 puppet policemen were disbanded by the Japanese and at least 12 were bayoneted to death in reprisal, it was reported.

Noreno, Belgian Consul In Curacao, Dies

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Sept. 23 (UP).—Elias Moreno, Belgian consul in Curacao, died here today the Dutch Aneta news agency reported.

6 Decisive Weeks . . .

THE six weeks between OCTOBER 1st and NOVEMBER 15th will be eventful and decisive ones. The outcome of events taking place during those weeks will undoubtedly influence the future of yourself and your family—the future of our nation.

ARE we exaggerating? Well, judge for yourself: the AFL National Convention takes place on October 4th; the UAW National Convention on October 4th; and the CIO National Convention early in November. These Conventions in their deliberations must come to grips with problems affecting every trade unionist—every American.

FURTHERMORE the 78th Congress has reconvened and the weeks to come will see some of the most momentous sessions in the history of our country.

VITAL city and statewide elections will be taking place in many states this Fall—of major importance are those in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The results of these elections will have far-reaching effects.

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Growing Children Instincts and Growth

By Jean Warren

Long before he can talk, the baby, uses the routine of daily life to "express himself." Just as mother's ready hands tell baby of her love, so his thirsty drinking, his first steps, his triumphant feeding of himself are his expressions of his love for her. He responds to mother's care by doing things "for her" and will express anger or hurt feelings by refusing to do them.

Baby's sense of peace and physical happiness is the essence of his emotional stability. So closely related are the two, we cannot say which is the source of the other. In infancy, physical and emotional reactions seem like different names for the same thing.

As the child develops, the discipline and denials entailed in growing up teach him to inhibit the spontaneous physical expression of his emotions. He looks for other means of expression. "It is at this stage of development that 'art' becomes important as an outlet for emotions.

However, the routine acts of life are still charged with great symbolic value and now family attitudes, school room attitudes, play attitudes, are all used as ways of expressing fundamental drives.

Although June was five years old, her teacher could not get her to share toys and blocks with other children. June was intensely possessive, and would refuse to leave her desk for fear someone would take something that was hers. Why were possessions so over-important to this child? She had not known poverty, and was well equipped for school.

June was suffering from strong feelings of insecurity. Her mother had had a second child, and it seemed to June that baby brother had taken her place in her parents' affection. When a young child believes she is unloved, life itself seems in danger.

June clutched objects because she needed to own something and clutched tightly because she had known loss. What she really needed was proof of her parents' love, the toys and blocks were symbols to her. It seemed to June that her life depended on keeping to herself as many objects as possible. To understand June's actions we had to discover what this attitude meant to her.

Ben, in the first grade classroom, a bright, quiet, obedient child, went on strike when it came to learning to write. He had been very inhibited in art work, but at writing his name he simply drew the line! He wouldn't write in crayon, nor in pink chalk nor before lunch nor after. Why not?

Ben, it turned out, was deeply suspicious of adults. He had long decided to withhold as much as possible from contact with the adults he feared. Against this wish struggled the instinctive normal wish to be loved and to express himself. This conflict had grown, and writing was a symbol of putting himself in danger by exposure. People own a part of you, Ben felt, if they get hold of your writing!

Ben had to learn to trust others, a long, slow process, before he was able to enjoy self expression.

A child's choices of what he loves most to do or what he hates most to do are often clues to much more important facts about him. They may relate symbolically to basic feelings.

Planning Unity Conference



Members of the Citizens Emergency Conference for Interracial Unity consult in preparation for the afternoon and evening sessions tomorrow in the assembly hall of Hunter College, Park Ave. and 69th St. Left to right: Dr. Max Yergan, executive secretary of the Council on African Affairs; Miss Jean Muir, screen star; Dr. Ernest P. Osborne, Columbia University; George Marshall, executive secretary of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; Dr. Chenning H. Tobias, executive board, National YMCA; Aubrey Pankey, singer.

Post, PM Flirt With Idea of Abandoning FDR for Wilkie

By Mac Gordon

In recent months certain liberal forces have tended more and more to attack the President and his Administration "from the left," that is, they have charged that he is becoming reactionary.

This developing hostility was clearly put in the New York Post Wednesday in an editorial on Wendell Wilkie's much discussed article in the current issue of "Look" magazine. The Post remarked that there is an "alarming trend of power and influence toward the reactionary Southern wing of the Democratic Party," and questioned whether liberals would not have to

look for a new leader named Wendell Wilkie.

PM indirectly took a somewhat similar position in a signed article by James A. Wechsler, which described Wilkie's "Look" article as a flaming challenge to the Republican leadership and implied that Wilkie was repeating the views of "disgruntled liberals" who "resent the apparent retreats of the Administration."

Unquestionably there is much in the work of the Administration to criticize, though our criticisms would be on rather different grounds than those of the liberals.

When the Post suggests, however,

that the President should be abandoned for Wilkie it is on extremely dangerous grounds.

President Roosevelt is the nation's war leader. It is he who determines the direction of the nation in the conduct of the war and of the peace. His basic program of coalition warfare, of post war United Nations collaboration, of national unity and all-out war mobilization is sound. That program is bitterly opposed by the defeatists, the profiteers, the obstructionists who have interests above that of crushing the Axis.

The President is constantly subjected to pressure from various directions, including those who oppose his war program. Unquestionably, he has frequently been influenced by these opponents, who are quite powerful, and has not moved as fast or as decisively as we would have wished.

It is obvious, however, that if those who support his program abandon him, and his mass backing is thereby disintegrated, he will be completely at the mercy of the defeatists and other foes of the war effort.

What the liberals do not understand is that the problem is not one of the personality of the President, to be solved by switching to some other individual. If the President weakens, the remedy cannot be found in another "leader." It lies in counter-acting the causes of that weakening, the terrific pressure to which he is subjected by all kinds of defeatist, reactionary, business-as-usual interests. That can be done by giving him the greatest possible mass backing for his correct war program so that he can execute it despite reactionary pressure.

The key to mass support for the President's war program is the labor movement. Unfortunately, major sections of labor have not yet learned that their job is to speak in support of all aspects of the war program, international and national. Most unions have confined their political activity to narrow "labor" questions. They have not considered it their business to discuss and act upon problems of coalition warfare of economic stabilization and of similar major political issues.

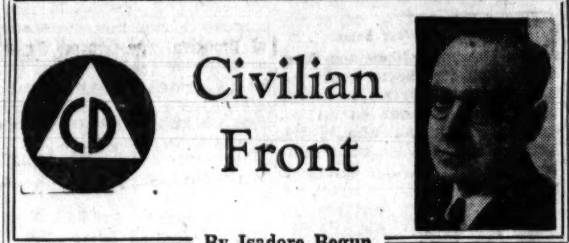
There have been recent developments in that direction, however, primarily as a result of the formation of the CIO National Political Committee. Also, the development of political unity movement of labor in various parts of the country have begun to tackle these problems. The growth of an independent political apparatus of labor, which does not at all necessarily mean a third party, will enable labor to formulate its own independent position and exert its pressure more effectively.

In turning to Wilkie, both the Post and PM found it necessary to overlook certain vital aspects of his "Look" magazine article. PM, in fact, distorted the article in order to cover up these aspects. This Wechsler says of the "unity" resolution passed at MacKinnon:

"Wilkie served notice that he opposes any such marriage of convenience (between himself and the G.O.P. leadership—M.G.) Did he? Here is what he says in 'Look':

"In my opinion, the Republican Party is drawing closer to unity on a postwar program every day." Of MacKinnon, Wilkie said that it was a step in the right direction.

The conclusion seems inescapable that Wilkie is tending in the direction of unity with the defeatist and reactionary elements within the GOP for the sake of party victory in 1944.



Civilian Front

By Isadore Begun

Can you remember a day when the Daily Worker didn't discuss these items not once but many times? And that's a good thing because you can't do a good home front job unless you know all the angles of the why and the how of this war. It's no wonder therefore that so many of the best workers on the civilian front in the unions and in neighborhood organizations are never-miss-a-day readers of the Daily Worker.

Question is, do they let others in on a good thing? We hope so.

The strength of the fighting front depends on the unity and strength of the home front. They are so tightly knit that they can merge one into the other. Remember the tank workers in the Stalingrad factories! We, in America, have not that glory and strength that comes from a socialist way of life. But we do "share with the Soviet people the most powerful factor of all, a deep patriotism, a sense of common destiny for the whole population, an unconquerable determination that this destiny will be worked out by the American people themselves and not by any conquering invader."

The first requisite to make this patriotism operative is a deep and sharp understanding of the nature of this war and the character and social roots of the enemy. Where can the blood-donor, the air-raid warden, the block service leader, the consumer guide, the hospital aid get this understanding? What is the best source of knowledge and inspiration, and for the building of a victory-above-all attitude for Americans who "are far removed from the agencies of war except for those whose sons or husbands have been engaged in the fighting" (General Marshall).

So? So sell those subs and build the civilian front!

IN BRIEF

A "FREE FARMERS' MARKET" is on the way in San Francisco where labor is joining hands with the small farmer to keep prices down by eliminating the marketing monopolies. Says Harrison George in the PEOPLE'S WORLD: "While the farmer grows of peaches was getting \$60 to \$85 a ton, the retail price in San Francisco, a market within overnight distance from the grower, was generally 15c a pound, or \$300 a ton. . . Labor should fight for free farmers' markets in all large cities."

HOW'S THE GRUB WHERE YOU WORK? Not so good? The Food Distribution Administration, the Office of Price Administration and the War Production Board all say the answer is in-plant feeding

and stand ready to help your union to get and equip an industrial cafeteria. Write to the Food Distribution Administration at 150 Broadway, New York.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE WOMEN helped pick Wayne County's million dollar cherry crop. Sent by the Farm Bureau from New York, they included about thirty high school girls and some teachers too.

SOME REASONS FOR ELECTING CACCIONE, DAVIS, BEGUN & CROSBY TO THE CITY COUNCIL. According to the War Manpower Commission 17,000 women will be employed by December. What of the children of the mothers among these workers? The sad case of New York City is unfortunately somewhat typical. Let's look at the facts.

The State has set aside \$2,500,000 for state aid to cover one-third the cost of operation of nursery schools and child care centers for children of working mothers, provided local communities and the parents of the children receiving care will pay the balance of the cost. The City of New York has failed to make available sufficient funds to obtain state aid.

Under the Lanham Act the federal government provides funds to "war-impact" communities to be used in establishing and operating child care facilities to the extent of one-half the cost. While it is true that New York has been ruled a non-war-impact community, if the city were to put up funds for its share of the cost, and holler loud enough, the federal agencies concerned could be made to see the light. The city hasn't put up the funds and only parents, unions and Caccione are hollering—maybe not loud enough. (You are, Pete.)

The record up-State is just as bad. The State War Council which administers the state aid fund of \$2,500,000 does not provide aid for projects which are eligible for federal aid under the Lanham Act. But communities eligible for aid under the Lanham Act must provide half the cost, and many are unable or unwilling to undertake the obligation. Result: no aid at all.

Do you wonder mothers don't leave home?

Anna Seghers' "The Seventh Cross"

AT THAT moment Mettenheimer realized that he still had his last resort in an extremity, his bedrock. With utter calmness he replied: "That is a sad errand for a young woman." To himself he thought: "This young man is the same age as my youngest son. How dare he speak to me in that tone? The presumption! He must have had the wrong kind of parents, and the wrong kind of teachers too. . . ." The hand on his left knee started to tremble again. "It was my duty as her father," he added calmly.

There was silence for a moment. Mettenheimer frowned and looked down at his hand which continued to tremble.

"You won't have another opportunity to perform this duty, Herr Mettenheimer."

Mettenheimer, starting up, said: "Is he dead?"

If the questioning had been arranged with this end in view, the commissar must have been disappointed. The paperhanger's voice carried an unmistakable tone of genuine relief. The fellow's death would have settled everything with one stroke. Strange duties these, which Mettenheimer had imposed upon himself in the few decisive moments of his life; strange also his partly sly and partly harassed attempts at a possible evasion of these duties.

"What makes you think he is dead, Herr Mettenheimer?"

Mettenheimer stuttered: "You said. . . . Why, I didn't mean anything."

The commissar jumped to his feet. Leaning far over the table, he asked, his voice very mild: "Why do you assume, Herr Mettenheimer, that your son-in-law is dead?"

The paperhanger imprisoned his jerky left hand in his right. "I can't not assuming anything." His calmness was gone. Thoughts of a different kind killed his every hope of being definitely rid of that fellow George. He reminded himself that, if the stories one heard were to be believed, these stubborn young fellows were tortured beyond imagination, so that his death must have been unimaginably painful.

"You must have had some reason for assuming that George Heiser is dead." Suddenly he roared: "None of your tricks here, Herr Mettenheimer!"

The paperhanger gave a violent start. Then he set his teeth and looked silently at the commissar.

"Your son-in-law was a robust young man, wasn't he? No special ailment? Therefore you must have a definite reason for your assertion."

"Why, I made no assertion." The paperhanger had grown calm again, even let go of his left hand. If he hit this young man square in the face now with his right hand, what then? Undoubtedly he would be shot down on the spot.

The young man's face would be suffused with red; a whitish outline would show where Mettenheimer's hand had struck. It was the first time since his youth that so foolhardy and utterly impossible an idea had entered his old, harassed mind. The thought came: "Ah, if I had no family!" He suppressed a smile by feeling for his mustache with his tongue. The commissar stared at him.

"Now you listen to me carefully, Herr Mettenheimer. In view of your positions, which not only confirm our own observations but, in some important points, even supplement them, we should like to warn you. We should like to warn you, Herr Mettenheimer, in your own interest, in the interest of your whole family, whose head you are. Abstain from taking any step, or making any remark, which is in any way connected with the former husband of your daughter Elisabeth Heiser. And if you have any scruples, or need any advice, do not turn to your wife or to any member of your family, do not seek assistance from your priest, but come to our central office and go to Room 18. Do you understand, Herr Mettenheimer?"

"Jawohl, Herr Kommissar," said Mettenheimer. He had not understood a word. What had he been warned about? What scruples might he have? The young face he had just wanted to strike had suddenly turned to stone, the impenetrable image of power.

"You may go now, Herr Mettenheimer. You live at Hansastrasse 11 and are employed by the firm of Heibach?" . . . Heil Hitler!"

A moment later, Mettenheimer was standing in the street. The city lay flooded by the light of the warm, careening autumn sun which imparted to the crowds that general air of festive cheerfulness which is usually the prerogative of spring. The crowd carried him along.

"What did they want of me?" he thought. "What was the real reason for that summons? Per-

haps it was because of Elly's child, after all. They could deprive one of—what is it called?—the right of provision." Suddenly he felt quite cheerful. He considered it a settled fact that someone in authority had interrogated him about some official matter. How could a thing like that have disturbed him so? He had not the slightest inclination to keep on puzzling his brain about it. He wanted the smell of paste in his nose, to crawl into a suit of overalls, to merge so deep with his usual life as to be undiscoverable. At that moment the streetcar came rolling along. He pushed aside some people and jumped on. He himself in turn was pushed into the car by a man who jumped on behind him. He was a plumpish man, not much younger than himself; his new felt hat seemed to be perched on the top of his head rather than put on. They noticed each other in puffing and blowing. "At our age," said Mettenheimer, "I call this enterprising." The other replied angrily: "I should say so!"

When Mettenheimer arrived at his place of work, Siemens greeted him: "If I had only known, Mettenheimer, that you'd be here so soon. Why, I thought you'd had a fire, or your wife had fallen into the river."

"Just some official business," said Mettenheimer. "What time is it?"

"Half-past ten."

Mettenheimer slipped into his overalls. At once he began to scold: "Again you've pasted the border first. What does that look like? No contrast at all. All you're afraid of is that the paper will smear. You'll have to be careful, that's all. It'll have to come down, that's all there is to it." He mumbled: "A good thing I got here in time." He hopped up and down the ladders like a squirrel.

IV

George had been successful. No sooner had the cathedral been opened than he assumed the role of early churchgoer. He was one of only a few men among a good many women. Recognizing him from the night before, the sexton thought to himself with a feeling of satisfaction: "Ah, another one who got it just in the nick of time. . . ." It took George some little time to stand up straight. Painfully he dragged himself outside. "He won't last more than a few days," thought Dornberger, the sexton. "He'll collapse in the street." George's face was gray, as if he had some fatal disease.

If only his hand were not causing him so much trouble. Why must there always be some tiny bit of nonsense to ruin everything? "When and where did this happen to my hand? On the glass-encrusted wall, about twenty-four hours ago. . . ." He felt himself pushed along by the people through the side door of the cathedral and into a short little street, framed by low houses in which the shops were already lighted.

When the cool damp air hit his face, George was done for. His legs slid from under him, and he found himself in a heap on the pavement. Two elderly ladies, spinster sisters, were coming out of the church. One of them forced a five-pennig piece into his hand. The other scolded: "You know that's forbidden." The donor bit her lips. She had been scolded these fifty years.

In spite of everything, George had to smile. How fond he had been of life! He had loved all of it: the sweet little lumps of the seeded cakes and even the chaff they put into the wartime bread; the cities and the rivers and the country and its people; Elly, his wife; and Lotte and Leni and little Katy and his mother and his little brother; the party slogans to make people come alive; the little songs to the accompaniment of a lute; the sentences Franz used to read to him, which contained great thoughts that upset his whole life; and even the babbling of old women. How good the whole had been; only the single parts were evil.

He pulled himself together and, propped against the wall, looked hungrily and miserably toward the market whose stalls were being put up under the fogbound lanterns. He felt his blood surge to his heart as if, in spite of everything, he were being loved in return, though perhaps for the last time, by all people and by all things, with a painful and helpless love. He stumbled the few steps to a pastry shop. Fifty-pennig he would have to keep as capital. He put a few coins on the counter. The woman poured a plateful of crumbs, broken ends of toast, and burnt edges of cakes on a piece of paper. She glanced briefly at his jacket; it seemed to

SYNOPSIS: 54 men are coming the German cities and countryside for seven men who escaped from the Nazi concentration camp at Westhofen.

AMONG the escaped is George Heiser, young revolutionary worker whom the years in Westhofen have altered brutally in appearance. Before his imprisonment George was separated from his wife Elly who returned to live with her family. Alfons Mettenheimer, Elly's father, a paperhanger by trade, hates his son-in-law whom he considers a trouble maker. Alfons is summarily summoned by the local Gestapo and questioned about his son-in-law, although Alfons does not know that George has escaped.

her much too good for such a purchase.

Her glance brought George fully to his senses. Outside, he stuffed all the crumbs into his mouth. Chewing very slowly, he dragged himself to the edge of the square. The street lights were still lit, but they were useless. The opposite row of houses was already visible through the haze of the autumn morning. George walked on and on through a maze of streets that would like yarn around the market. He finally emerged again upon it. He noticed a sign: Dr. Herbert Loewenstein.

"Here's the man who's got to help me," thought George. He walked up the stairs.

For a moment there was silence as he entered the waiting room. Everyone there looked at him briefly. There were two groups of patients. On the sofa near the window sat a woman and a child and a young man in a raincoat. At the table, an old peasant and a middle-aged cleft man with a boy, and now George.

The peasant was talking. "Now I am here the fifth time. He has not helped me any, but there is a certain relief, yes, a certain relief. I hope it'll last at least until our Martin is home from his military service and gets married."

His monotonous voice showed that even talking caused him pain. But he was partly repaid for it by the satisfaction he had in telling his story. "And you?" he asked.

"I haven't come here on my own account," said the other drily, "but because of the lad here. He's my only sister's only child. The child's father has forbidden her to send him to Loewenstein. So I just took the boy and brought him myself."

The old man sat clasping his hands round his abdomen, probably the seat of his pain. He said: "As if there were no other doctor to go to."

The other man said quietly: "Well, you yourself come here too."

"I? I've been to all the others too: Dr. Schmidt, Dr. Wagenselt, Dr. Reisinger, and Dr. Hartlaub. Suddenly he turned to George: "What's the matter with you, eh?"

"My hand."

"Why, this is no doctor for hands, he's internal."

"I have some internal trouble too."

"Automobile accident?"

The waiting-room door opened. Quite overcome by pain, the old peasant leaned on the table and against George's shoulder. It was not only fear that filled George, but a child's irrefragable anxiety in a doctor's waiting room. He remembered having had the same sensation when he was a little boy no older than the jaundiced lad at his side. As in those days, he caught himself continually plucking at the fringes of his chair.

The doorbell rang: George gave a start. But it was only another patient, a half-grown dark girl, who went past the table.

At last he was facing the doctor. Name, address, occupation, please. He said whatever came into his mind. The walls were beginning to sway; he felt himself gliding down an abyss of white and glass and nickel, a meticulously clean abyss. While he was gliding he heard the doctor's voice make obligatory reference to his being a Jew. A smell reminded him of the aftermath of all cross-examinations when iodine and bandages were being applied. "Sit down," said the physician.

On first seeing George, he had thought that this patient made a thoroughly unfavorable impression. He was quite familiar with the symptoms: no gaping wounds, no abscesses, a very delicate, thin shading above and below the eyes—in this case it had already grown into a blackish compact shadow. What could all the man?

He began to undo the ragged bandage. An accident? Yes. A physician through and through, he was immediately under the spell that every wound and every disease exerted upon him. Yet through it all he was aware of his uneasiness at the mere sight of this man, a feeling that grew stronger when he saw the bandage. From the lining of a jacket? He undid it very slowly. What kind of man was this, anyway? Old? Young? His preoccupation grew.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Conn. Rally Hears Foster Urge Labor Unity at Polls

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 23.—A highly enthusiastic gathering packed the Hotel Garde ballroom in New Haven, last Sunday night, to mark the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party.

William Z. Foster, national chairman, and John Williamson, national committeeman of the

Communist Party, were among the speakers.

In the principal address of the evening, Foster drove home the need for organized labor to unite for political action now in preparation for the crucial elections of 1944. Foster emphasized the great danger to the very outcome of the war in the event that the Hoover-Taft defeatists seize control of the national government in the forthcoming national elections. He lashed out at the defeatists and the obstructionists who dominate the present Congress and called upon the trade unions, particularly, to keep their attention centered on what is taking place in Washington.

The sabotaging activities of the defeatists in the present Congress can and must be curbed and the movement for an all-out invasion of Europe from the British Isles can be strengthened, he said, by an aroused and united labor movement keenly aware of its responsibilities to the nation in this critical war situation.

The founding of the Party and its growth were traced briefly by National Committeeman John Williamson. "The Communist Party," he said, "represents the embodiment of the finest traditions and thought of the American labor movement since its inception."

Reflecting the developing unity of the win-the-war forces of the state and a growing appreciation in democratic circles of the patriotic contributions of the Communist Party to the nation's war effort, were the appearance and greetings at the banquet of Daniel Howard, superintendent-emeritus of the public schools of Windsor, and chairman of the Connecticut Conference on Social Legislation; Oliver Arsenault, president of the General Electric local of the UE-CIO, and Democratic member of the Board of Education in Bridgeport; Charles Rivers, international representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers in Connecticut; William Zeman, secretary of the Hartford Industrial Union Council; and a number of leaders of the Negro people.

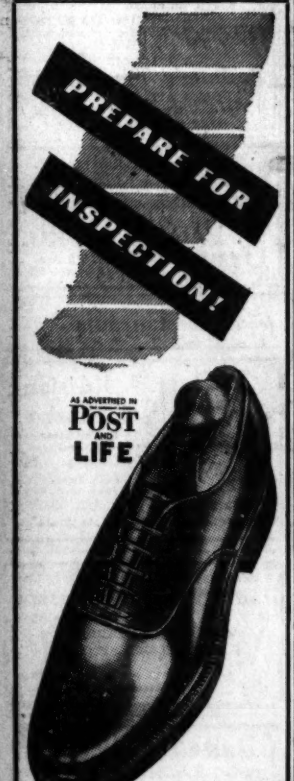
Teachers Union Gets Charter In CIO Tonight

New York union teachers become CIO members tonight at a meeting at the Straubmuller Textile High School, 351 West 18 St., when a charter from the State, County and Municipal Workers organization will be presented to the assembled members of the Teachers Union and the College Teachers Union.

The charter will be presented by President Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers Union in the name of the SCMW organization.

The teachers' local union will be No. 55 in the SCMW.

Prof. Alonzo Myers of New York University, who is also the chairman of the National Education Association's committee for democracy, will speak with Quill, Charles J. Hendley and Dr. Bella Dodd of the Teachers Union, and others.



Stop in today and inspect this swank military style. Its smart military lines, its distinctive Jarman friendliness of fit make it top choice with the man in uniform or the "soldier in civvies."

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Quill Is City CIO's No. 1 Candidate

Council Will Push Registration

Michael J. Quill, former City Councilman and international president of the Transport Workers Union will be CIO's No. 1 candidate for City Council in the November elections. The Greater New York CIO Council, central body of 250 New York CIO unions representing more than 500,000 members, endorsed Quill's candidacy at a meeting last night at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 W. 8th St.

Declaring Quill the major candidate of the CIO in New York, the Council executive board, in recommending the endorsement of the transport workers' leader, emphasized that Quill's election would mean the strengthening of organized labor's political influence in New York City. No other city candidates have been endorsed by the New York CIO. Endorsement of other candidates will be taken up at a special city-wide political convention to be called by the New York CIO within two weeks.

The Council pledged financial support and forces for the campaign to elect Quill and all unions affiliated with the Council agreed to assign organizers and members of the Quill campaign committee. A number of unions will establish special campaign headquarters of their own for Quill in the Bronx. Quill will be the principal speaker at a Bronx Voters Rally to be held tonight at Hunts Point Palace, 383 Southern Boulevard. Other speakers at the meeting, called by all the CIO Community Councils in the Bronx, will be Congressmen Charles Buckley, John Lynch and James Fitzpatrick.

The CIO Council also heard reports on the registration campaign and announced that 2,000,000 leaflets would be distributed to the public throughout the city on Saturday, Oct. 2. During the week of registration, the New York CIO is also going on the air over a number of radio stations to urge all New Yorkers to register to vote between Sept. 27 and Oct. 6.

Rubber Workers Warn Against Prolonged War

(Continued from Page 1)

A quick victory means less sacrifice, but today he fell into the shortsighted suicidal trap of Hearst propaganda, declaring "If the war lasts a year longer and we save the lives of a million of our boys, it will not have been in vain."

Dalrymple did pay sincere tribute to the glorious achievements and tremendous sacrifices of the Red Army and Russian peoples and concluded by expressing his belief that "when Stalin and Roosevelt and Churchill meet, then we will have the plan for what we regard as the second front."

There is no doubt that a considerable majority of the delegates are for an immediate full-scale invasion, but the feeling that the unanimous action of the day before supporting an all-out attack covered the question, plus Dalrymple's remarks, clouded the issue.

The convention last night decisively defeated another attempt by Lewis-Trotskyite forces to weaken the union's no-strike pledge and its win-the-war position by calling for UMW and other labor members to withdraw from the WLB.

George Bass made a desperate fight for the resolution presented by Gideon Lowe of Goodrich, a Trotskyite, and adopted by that local. Bass made a vicious "America First" attack against the Roosevelt administration, using such phrases as "the War Labor Board and other reactionary groups that have been set up bureaucratically."

He was effectively answered by several delegates. Alfreda Bush, secretary of U. S. Rubber, Detroit, emphasized that instead of less representation on government agencies, labor wants more representation.

"John L. Lewis is not in favor of this War Labor Board," stated Peter Thomas of Goodyear, "and he didn't get anything for the United Mine Workers."

Vice-president Buckmaster hinted that the purpose of the resolution is to start a wave of strikes.

It is also noticeable that several of the Goodrich delegates and at least two thirds of the Firestone delegation are voting against Bass in his flank attacks on the no-strike policy.

Painters Plan Victory Drive



Leaders of the Painters Union here plan tomorrow's citywide Day's Pay For Victory campaign when 15,000 painters of District Councils 9 and 18, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, AFL, will get up on their scaffolds and get their licks in against the Axis. Left to right: Louis Weinstein, secretary-treasurer of District Council 9; Philip Zausner, organizer of the union's Maintenance Department; and Michael Di Silvestro, president of District Council 18.

Civil Service Union Hears 2nd Front Call

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Sept. 23.—A call for an immediate second front in Europe opened the convention of the State, County and Municipal Workers here. Union President Abram Flaxer, after referring to the vast area the Red Army has liberated on the Eastern Front, then said:

"What short work we could make of the Nazis if we had an equal number of men hitting them on the Western Front."

Three hundred delegates were present from 24 states.

Political action in the union today is centered around registering all union members for the elections. "We are ashamed of the kind of Congressmen we have in Ohio," said Ted Silvey, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio State CIO. "To win the war this year we need Congressmen who really represent the people and support the President."

Defeatists like Senator Taft can be stopped by joint political action of all sections of the labor movement and all other patriotic people, he said.

Organizing the unorganized was in the forefront of the convention's agenda. Tens of thousands of public service employees are still unorganized, said President Flaxer.

Flaxer urged labor-management committees in the public service to discuss grievances, to survey the services and workers as to essential or non-essential work, to speed production, and maintain adequate manpower. The all-important point of recognizing the government worker as a war worker will come more easily, said Flaxer, as union activity increases.

The delegates, representing 24 states of the union, were serious about their union problems and more intent upon the "main job of the convention"—unconditional surrender of the Nazi forces. Although the union is one of the smaller unions in the CIO its membership is energetic and progressive. "We will maintain, fight, and build the union until it is equal to the industrial workers of America," said Ed Delley, regional director of Ohio SCWMA.

In the past two years more than 10,000 new members have been organized into the SCWMA. Forty-three new contracts were negotiated and 206 locals won total wage increases amounting to \$52,000,000. Working conditions as well as the bargaining status of all local government employees has

been vastly improved by the union's activities.

Allan Haywood, vice president of the CIO warned Congress "to line up with the President and quit stabbing labor in the back." Haywood said the workers of America are going to organize despite anti-labor legislation. "If they pass anti-labor laws, we'll overcome them," said Haywood.

The convention took a strong stand for international labor unity to strengthen the war effort in each country and knit United Nations collaboration more closely.

Unity for victory on both the home and the battle fronts was the theme of Wednesday night's Negro Freedom Rally in Pioneer Palace, 505 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn, where more than 400 Negro and white persons cheered well known trade union, church and civic leaders who told how to achieve that end.

The rally was sponsored by the Negro and white citizens of the Brownsville area.

Edwin Garfield, speaking for Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, who is recovering from an illness, reiterated the call for unity between white and Negro citizens to defeat the fascist enemy at home and abroad.

The Hart committee "investigation" of the LaGuardia administration might better use the \$40,000 allotted to it to investigate discrimination in war industries, he said. He cited Cacchione's resolution to oust pro-fascist Patrolman James L. Drew, who still walks his beat in Brownsville.

Father George Ford, of Christ Church, Brooklyn, stirred the audience with his eloquent praise of the Soviet people's struggle to free their country of the Nazi invaders. He said the Soviet people's fight against the fascists was "particularly close to the heart of the Negro people."

In an effort to expedite negotiations and avoid a long drawn-out dispute before the National War

Metal Miners Back Rights of Communists

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—"American Democracy must be able to accord to Communists or people with so-called 'Communist leanings' full dignity and status as human beings, as citizens and as trusted public servants, with the inalienable rights guaranteed all citizens under our Constitution, the Bill of Rights and our democratic heritage, or else democracy itself will be undermined."

This was part of a letter to President Roosevelt sent by the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers representatives, Al Skinner, Ishmael P. Flory, and James Pinta, backing the President's message to Congress in defense of Robert Morris Lovett, government secretary of the Virgin Islands and officials of the Federal Communications Commission, William E. Dodd, Jr., and Goodwin Watson.

The statement of these representatives pointed out further that "these men under attack were not Communists nor have they leanings that can be designated as such. There is not a threat of evidence proving them to be or to have been."

"But even if they were Communists or had Communist leanings," the statement went on, "it is high time that true believers in democracy challenge the forces of evil in our country who seek to debase citizens who may be Communists or have 'Communist leanings.'"

"Communists and 'Communist leanings,'" the statement also said, "have been the cry of every Tory, of every enemy of democracy of the past quarter of a century, to hide their plans to destroy free men and free government. Hitler and Mussolini brought world civilization to the brink of destruction, hiding their rapacious military ambitions behind the smoke screen of 'saving the world from Communists and Communism.'"

Individual trade unionists who sponsor the conference include Lewis A. Berne, president, Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, CIO; Helen Blanchard, Women's Trade Union League; Charles A. Collins, business manager, Hotel and Club Employees Local 6, AFL; Abram Flaxer, president, State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO; Lewis Merrill, president, United Office and Professional Workers Union, CIO; Ben Gold, president, International Fur and Leather Workers Union, CIO; Louis Hollander, manager, joint Board Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO; Jack Kroll, manager, Laundry Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Gertrude Lane, organizer, Local 6, Hotel and Club Employees Union, AFL.

Others include John T. McManus, president, New York Newspaper Guild; Pete Moselle, regional director, CIO; Morris Muster, president, United Furniture Workers, and Max Perlow, secretary-treasurer, United Furniture Workers.

Among the sponsors are also scores of churchmen, educators, artists, writers, newspapermen, musicians, jurists and civic leaders.

Quill is running for City Council on a win-the-war platform as an independent ticket.

The new committee set up offices at 290 Willis Ave., the Bronx. Its director is Maurice Forge, editor of the union's Bulletin.

Members of the Transport Workers Union, Wednesday night, set up a committee of 1,000 to help elect their president, Michael J. Quill, to City Council, from the Bronx.

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UMW and Illinois Operators Sign New Wage Pact

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (UP).—The United Mine Workers of America and Illinois Coal Operators today signed a new wage contract providing for an eight and one-half hour day for pit miners, including the underground travel time, but the agreement must be approved by the War Labor Board.

On a five-day week basis, miners' weekly take-home pay would be hiked by \$3.75. The estimated 10 to 15 per cent above-ground mine workers would go on an eight-hour day and get a 25 weekly boost. The wage rates would remain \$1 an hour with time and a half over 40 hours a week. Present work day is seven hours.

The agreement was sent to the Board for approval. It would take effect if approved and if the Office of Price Administration gives operators a compensating cost price increase of 30 to 25 cents a ton.

Although it concerns only 25,000 UMW miners in Illinois, the pact is a potential model for the whole bituminous coal industry if it wins WLB endorsement. WLB rejected a previous Illinois agreement providing a \$1.25 a day underground travel increase on the premise it was a hidden wage boost.

The new contract amalgamates travel time and regular work time and is thus open to similar criticism.

The agreement was unanimously approved by the UMW international policy committee.

Discussions have been in progress since late August between the UMW and operators not only in Illinois but in the Northern Appalachian group. The latter, however, are not a party to the contract.

It provides further for continuation of the six-day (it would remain in effect until March 31, 1945, with provision that it could be reopened any time after March 31, 1944) and it would give the miners a flat \$40 in settlement of retroactive pay claims for the period since the old agreement expired last March.

Others include John T. McManus, president, New York Newspaper Guild; Pete Moselle, regional director, CIO; Morris Muster, president, United Furniture Workers, and Max Perlow, secretary-treasurer, United Furniture Workers.

Among the sponsors are also scores of churchmen, educators, artists, writers, newspapermen, musicians, jurists and civic leaders.

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Furniture Union Invades South

Officers of the United Furniture Workers of America, CIO, yesterday announced they were stepping up the union's campaign in the South as a result of two significant election victories in Memphis, Tenn.

Within two days last week, U. S. Bedding employees voted 96-63 in favor of the UFWA and approximately 500 workers in the Memphis Furniture Co. voted for UFWA by a 9 to 1 majority. Most of the workers in both plants are Negroes.

The election in U. S. Bedding Co. plant climaxed a summer's battle by the CIO union against traditional Southern anti-Negro bias.

In an election order, dated Sept. 27, the National Labor Relations Board replied to anti-Negro arguments. Citing President Roosevelt's Executive Order, opposing racial discrimination, the Board said:

"The color or race of employees is an irrelevant and extraneous consideration in determining, in any case, the unit appropriate for the purpose of collective bargaining."

"We have consistently refused to delimit units on the basis of race, and the national policy has recently been stated by the President to be opposed to any discrimination on racial grounds."

"The President's Executive Order provides that 'there shall be no discrimination in the employment of any person in war industries or in Government by reason of race, creed, color, or national origin, and . . . it is the duty of all employers . . . and all labor organizations, in furtherance of this policy and of this order, to eliminate discrimination in regard to hire, tenure, terms or conditions of employment, or union membership because of race, creed, color, or national origin.'"

Officers of the United Furniture Workers of America believe that the NLRB order will substantially help organization in the South not only among furniture workers, but in other industries organized by CIO affiliates.

The AFL union, chartered by the Building Trades Council, says it holds the contract and will "stick to it to the letter." An appeal was issued to the strikers to return.

In the meantime the well-ordered lobbies of the Center were in a state of bedlam. Thousands crowded for a chance to go up in the few elevators that were operating. Many of the offices simply gave up doing business. Over 27,000 are employed in the buildings.

Efforts were still being made last night to break the deadlocked situation.

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Russo Hurls 2-Hitter, Clinches Series Berth

Yankee Southpaw Blanks Tigers, 1-0, and Is Assured a Starting Role in Series; Bombers Two Games Away from Pennant Clincher

By C. E. Dexter

Marius "Rube" Russo, the once-ailing southpaw of the Yankees yesterday signified his complete return to form and practically won a world series starting assignment when he blanked the hard-hitting Detroit Tigers 1-0, letting them down with only two hits and not allowing a man to get past second base.

With Russo back in form, he hurled a neat win over the A's last week, too. Joe McCarthy is faced with the pleasant dilemma of finding himself with more starting pitchers than he can use for the series.

The victory was Russo's fifth of the year as against nine defeats. For most of the season he has been troubled by a bad arm which has prevented him from active duty on the mound. However, a few weeks ago his arm started to respond to treatment and he has now won two beautifully pitched games in succession.

With the Yankee victory yesterday it will take a combination of two games to clinch the pennant—either two more Yankees wins or two Washington defeats or a combination of one New York win and one Washington defeat.

Opposed to Russo on the mound was Rufus Gentry just up from Buffalo in the International League. The rookie pitched a good game but not nearly as good as Russo's. He gave the Yankees seven hits and their one run came in the first inning when Billy Johnson singled to left and Keller followed with a one baser to right. Dick Bickley walked to load the bases and then Nick Etten, the big runs-batted-in man of the team, rammed a single to right to chase Johnson across. On the hit Keller was out at home when Dick Wakefield rifled a line drive to the plate.

After this the Yankees threatened to score only once, in the seventh inning, when Crosetti beat out a hit to short and Metheny was safe on Bloodworth's error. Keller walked to load the bases but Dickey grounded out on a close play, York fielding the ball and tossing it to Gentry who covered the bag.

The Tigers threatened lightly only twice. Once, in the fifth inning, Outlaw and Bloodworth walked but their teammates could do nothing to bring them around. In the eighth inning Hoover was safe on Joe Gordon's error and Wood walked with one out. Wakefield was then called out on strikes and beamed so long and loud that umpire Ruse tossed him out of the game. Rudy York followed with a pop foul behind first base which

Etten caught leaning into the box seats.

NOTES
The attendance was 5,440. . . . Today's pitchers, as the team's resume their series, will be Charlie Wernoff against Dixie Trout. . . . Much attention will be centered on this game because if Wernoff doesn't look good he may lose his series starting assignment. . . .

Major League Standings

(Not including yesterday's games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	89	52	.631
Washington	81	63	.563
Cleveland	76	64	.543
Detroit	72	70	.507
Chicago	72	70	.507
St. Louis	67	75	.472
Boston	63	78	.447
Philadelphia	46	94	.329
Games Today			
Detroit at New York			
Chicago at Philadelphia			
St. Louis at Washington (nite)			
Cleveland at Boston			
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	95	46	.674
Brooklyn	76	65	.539
Cincinnati	75	65	.536
Pittsburgh	76	69	.524
Boston	64	75	.460
Chicago	64	76	.457
Philadelphia	61	82	.427
New York	54	87	.383
Games Today			
New York at Cincinnati			
Brooklyn at St. Louis			
Boston at Pittsburgh			

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1943

Have You Written Your Sports Story Yet?

Have you gotten into the groove yet with YOUR contribution to the Sports Writing Contest of the Daily Worker? It started yesterday and the columns are already coming in. It's easy to enter. All you have to do is write a story on anything in the world of sports, past, present or future.

Everybody is eligible except staff writers of the D. W. . . . Columns must be no more than three typewritten pages, double-spaced, one side.

Every month, the four judges, Nat Low, Mike Gold, Dave Farrell and Bill Mardo will select the "Column of the Month." The writer of the column will take in a big fight at Madison Square Garden from ringside. Before the bout he will have supper with the sports staff at a leading Broadway restaurant. After the fight he will be invited to write another column on the scrap as he witnessed it from ringside.

All manuscripts must be accompanied by the full name of the writer. None will be returned so make a duplicate copy of it.

Trade unionists, political leaders, poets, doctors, lawyers, novelists, housewives and all others are welcome to participate in this most novel of all contests.

Contributions should be addressed to Nat Low, sports editor, Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St., New York City. Hurry, hurry, hurry.

You Can Phone Moscow Now

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—It is now possible to get a telephone connection between New York and Moscow. The American Telephone & Telegraph Company filed a tariff to this effect with the Federal Communications Commission.

The cost of a three-minute call between New York and Moscow is \$21.00. There are as yet no details as to who will be allowed to use the new direct telephone service. All overseas communications, are, of course, subject to strict censorship.

World Series Stuff:

Nick Etten Ranked Over Ray Sanders of Cards on First

By C. E. Dexter

Ever since the sad day in May, 1939, when Lou Gehrig told Manager Joe McCarthy of the Yankees that he could not play, there has been a problem at first base in the Bronx. For two seasons, Babe Dahlgren seemed to have solved it. Then in '41, Johnny Sturm came along to play good enough ball. And in '42, Buddy Hassett, rejuvenated and batting in timely fashion, held down the post successfully.

But neither Dahlgren, Sturm or Hassett were the equal of the 1943 Yankee first sacker, Nicholas Etten. The reason is simple—Nick can hit from the left side of the plate, and hit hard.

Only the other day Nick Etten batted in his 100th run. That's a lot of runs in this American League season, which has witnessed the best hitting—or the weakest hitting, if you please—in the history of the junior circuit. Etten is not Lou Gehrig. He has hit a few home runs. But he has been a power on offense at critical moments, a fellow who slashes hard line drives into right and centerfield at critical moments.

I give him a decided edge over Ray Sanders, Card first sacker, and Ray's substitute, Johnny Hopp. Johnny won't play in the big series. Ray will. Ray is a typical Card—he is fast, loose, slashes his bat to right. But he lacks the experience of Nick, and he is far from the clutch hitter which the experienced Yankee is.

Nick, as a matter of fact, is a veteran, although this is his first year in the Bronx Stadium. He is 29 years old, with 11 seasons of professional baseball behind him.

FROM CHICAGO

Nick is a Chicagoan by birth, a six-footer who started his career with the Davenport club of the Missouri Valley League in 1933. His wanderings took him from Davenport to Little Rock, Birmingham, Oklahoma City, Elmir, Wilkes-Barre, Savannah and Jacksonville, before he arrived with Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics in 1938.

During all those years, Etten was mainly an outfielder, but he switched over to first base while playing for Savannah in '38, and Mack used him at that post in his first major league year.

Gossip says that Mack paid Etten such small salary that the boy literally worked for next to nothing. He had batted .370 for Jacksonville in the Class C South Atlantic League the previous season. With the A's he dropped to .259 in '38, and to .252 in '39. He played few

home runs into right field were fairly frequent. But his reputation was that of a listless, unambitious player. He covered little ground, fans said; and only fielded well when he hit well.

Last winter, the National League decided to oust owner Nugent of the Phillies, charging him with running the club for his personal gain alone. Just before a meeting was held, at which Nugent was bought out by the League, he called President Edward G. Barrow of the Yankees, and asked him if Tom Yawkey wanted any of his players, among which were some potential stars as Danny Litwiler, Ronnie Morthey and Danny Murtaugh.

Yawkey, owner of the Boston Red Sox, is a New Yorker. The army had grabbed most of his stars, including Ted Williams, Don Dimeo, and Johnny Pesky, and hard-hitting Lou Pinney had retired to the farm for the duration.

He should use a tower of strength to the Yankees in the coming Series. Chalk up one mark for the Phillies, hitting .311 in 1941. His

Connie sent him back to the minors. Baltimore getting him. There he began his heavy hitting again, batting .299 in 1939 and .321 in '40. In the latter season he started his real RBI career, knocking no less than 128 runners across the plate.

When Nick returned to the big leagues in 1931, it was with the fabled Phillies of Gerry Nugent. Playing on a talent team he had enough, but when that team has a tradition of finishing eighth year after year, the ambitious young ball player loses his zest.

Nick Etten batted well for the Phillies, hitting .311 in 1941. His

Shipbuilders Back 4th Term, 2nd Front

(Continued from Page 1)

opportunity to become an American citizen.

Another resolution condemned Westbrook Pegler for his labor-baiting and called upon locals to boycott all newspapers carrying his syndicated "poison."

Other resolutions reaffirmed labor's no-strike pledge, called upon the War Shipping Administration to set up a special unit to deal with in-plant feeding, urged locals to encourage the building of women's auxiliaries, and endorsed the CIO National War Relief Committee.

ENDORSE 4TH TERM

Endorsement of President Roosevelt for a fourth term was voted unanimously and without discussion.

The same Peglers and other enemies of labor that the convention condemned are the ones who seek to hold up offensive military action. Al Robbins, delegate from Local 12, asserted in discussion on the "invasion now" resolution.

That declaration asserts that the "surrender of Italy and the American-British attack against the Nazi occupation army, coinciding with the offensive of the Red Army on a 1,000-mile front, have given us the opportunity for the early defeat of Hitler Germany, which is the shortest road to the defeat of Japan as well."

"We have faith in the power and ability of our armed forces and in our Commander-in-Chief in his prosecution of the war," the resolution continues, concluding: "We, the UMSWA, pledge to sustain and encourage our Commander-in-Chief and our armed forces in their policy of offensive now. We pledge to back the attack with increased production, bond purchases and political action against the defeatists, appeasers and a negotiated peace."

SLAP CITRINE

Convention action on Citrine was an answer to the stand the British leader took at the recent British Trade Union Congress where he explained failure to make unity with the CIO on the grounds that it was not a bona fide labor body, as is the AFL.

The CIO shipbuilders declared that "it is the interests of all labor in the United Nations that it act unitedly in helping to win the war" and their declaration put them on record as "expressing resentment over the action of Sir Walter Citrine."

An indication of the forces lined up against Nelson may be seen in the stand taken by Delegate James Dempsey of Kearney, N. J., Local 16. Dempsey, who spoke against Nelson in the debate, earlier was one of a minority voting against the resolution in support of Harry Bridges.

Van Gelder, who said he voted in the minority along with Pollard "because I did not think there was sufficient evidence." Declaring himself wholeheartedly opposed to Communism, the secretary-treasurer said that he considered the best judges of a man's character his co-workers and revealed that the entire executive board of Local 13 had testified on Nelson's behalf.

Van Gelder described the ouster move as "a very dangerous thing." "I am very fearful because I myself have been subjected to pretty fierce slanders during the last few days," he said. "I fear that those who have enemies may next be branded as Communists and thrown out of office."

Brooklyn
D. Christopher, editor of the Greek American Tribune, will speak on the role of the USSR in the Post War. 224 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 9 P.M. Admission free.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION
REGISTER NOW for classes in economics, politics, philosophy, psychology, music, art, literature, languages, etc. 12 week evening classes beginning week of Sept. 27th. \$5 to union members. Write or phone for catalog. School for Democracy, 13 Astor Place, N. Y. 3. GR. 1-4086.

LOW DOWN

Chapter 3: Sports and Its Effect Upon Nations, Peoples and Ideas

NAT LOW

For the past two days we have attempted to analyze the reasons for the mass appeal and popularity of sports the world over. This discussion, as you know, stems from the fact that the YCL at its convention next month will change the name and character of its organization which will be based as much on sports as on politics.

We fondly hope that we have been able to provoke some thought on this vital subject and we sincerely hope we have been able to contribute something in the way of understanding this world-wide phenomenon.

Now that we have studied the reasons for the popularity of sports, let us see what effect sports have had on society, what role sports have played in the life of nations and peoples.

Sports Old as Civilization

Sports are as old as civilization itself. In a way sports have been, over the centuries, a high form of "socialist competition" where people competed against each other in an atmosphere of friendship, comradeship and mutual respect.

Sports have acted as a go-between for different peoples and nations. It has brought together whole peoples after everything else had failed. The story of the Olympics dates back to 776 years before Christ.

The Olympic games of the Greeks marked the first attempt to unify a nation through the medium of sports. At the time of the first Olympics the Greek people were mostly separate, warring cliques, divided among Macedonia, Epirus and Peloponnesus. Through the medium of the Olympic games they were brought together and for the first time became a homogeneous nation with one tongue, one culture, one culture.

To Educate Peoples

For many hundreds of years the idea of the Olympic games faded from the world picture until January 1894, when the Frenchman Pierre de Coubertin started a campaign to revive it. In writing of the need for the games, de Coubertin said: "Before all things it is necessary that we should preserve in sport those characteristics of nobility and chivalry which have distinguished it in the past, so that it may continue to play the same part in the education of the peoples of today as it played so admirably in the days of ancient Greece."

As you can readily see, the modern Olympic games were re-created not so much for mere sports. It was re-created in order to "play a part in the education of the peoples."

Sports as a Unifier of Peoples

It is obvious then, that sports have acted as a unifier of peoples and nations. Here in America there are untold examples of the type of unification it has created.

Take for example the simple, ordinary business of organized baseball. Examine the spectacle of teams representing cities—the Dodgers, the Cardinals, the Pirates, the Cubs and so forth. Do not these teams represent their respective cities as more than mere baseball teams?

Remember the year 1941 when the Dodgers won their first National League pennant in twenty years? What happened in the fair city of Brooklyn then was indicative of the manner in which sports have become indissolubly associated with the welfare, history and traditions of cities. The demonstrations of joy in Brooklyn following the winning of the pennant were unprecedented in the history of the borough. People went slightly batty. What mattered it that none of the players on the team came from Brooklyn itself? The big thing was that they represented Brooklyn, that they embodied the hopes and aspirations of some three million citizens.

On a lesser scale this holds true for every city in the country. In 1938 when the Detroit Tigers won their fifth pennant in 25 years the city went wild—much the same as Brooklyn. Work stopped in the great factories of that city. The workers, the middle class elements, the motored classes, all rallied around the team in a manner which was simply amazing. Stars of the team were showered with uncounted gifts. Workers in the shops chipped in to buy automobiles for their heroes. The players of the team were by far the most beloved people in the city. And when the cry was heard: "Hank Greenberg for Mayor" or "Mickey Cochrane for Governor" it was more than impetuous enthusiasm, it was a sincere expression of the love the people felt for the men who had brought fame and glory to the city through the medium of athletic competition.

The Nazis vs. Joe Louis

Perhaps the most dramatic example of the importance of sports in the relations between peoples and even societies, was the one which the Nazi regime created in 1938 when Max Schmeling fought Joe Louis for the heavyweight championship of the world.

Now it was not new for chauvinists to attack the idea of a Negro being the "Champion of the World." Way back at the turn of the century when Jack Johnson became the first member of his race to take the title, reactionaries all over the country provoked "race riots." These Ku Kluxers foamed at the mouth and for years led a frustrated, bitter existence. The infamous "White Hope" campaign was started and all attempts were made to win back the title from Johnson in order to "prove" a non-existent "white supremacy."

In the case of Louis and Schmeling the struggle between the forces of progress and reaction became tense because after Louis' early defeat at the hands of Schmeling the whole Nazi regime trumpeted this as a manifestation of the superiority and invincibility of "Aryanism" over democracy.

After Joe had been beaten in that fight the entire controlled Nazi press heaped abuse and scorn on him. They predicted that in the second fight Schmeling would again hammer Joe into submission. They made of a prize fight a serious international political struggle which moved and stirred the whole world.

The night of the fight some 200 members of the German consulate, replete in Nazi uniforms, stormed the Yankee Stadium, marching to their ringside seats in military fashion, saluting with their upraised arms and yelling constantly.

When Louis, realizing that more was at stake than his title, smashed the Aryan "invincible" into the dust within two minutes of the first round with a fury unmatched in modern ring annals, he helped rip to shreds the whole corrupt, rotten "Aryan supremacy" theory. The democratic world was beside itself with joy. Anti-fascists the world over took heart, rejoiced as if a great war of liberation had been won. Among the Negro people especially, this victory of Louis over Schmeling was a vindication of their own strength, their own innate ability. How can anyone forget the stirring, heart-moving demonstration which took place in Harlem a few minutes after Schmeling had been counted out, a screaming wreck upon the canvas?

And it is significant that this demonstration was completely political in character. Flags of the Ethiopian republic, raped by fascist Italy, waved in the streets of Harlem all night. Negroes went out of their way to greet, hug, kiss and shake the hands of any Jewish person they could find. Their victory was the victory of the Jews too. And they made no attempt to conceal it.

In Germany, the Nazi regime was so shocked and horrified, its prestige so shattered, that in its usual criminal way it yelled that Louis had fouled Schmeling. But no one of course believed that and who knows what the true reaction of the German people themselves were to this defeat of the man who had been built up to represent the "invincibility" of the Aryan system?

Thus, even from these few incidents in the history of sports, it is clear that sports play a vital part among peoples and even among nations and political ideologies.

Again the bottom of the page and again we must say—continued tomorrow.

WANT-ADS

Advertisements for various services and goods, including room and board, furniture, and other necessities. Rates per word (Minimum 10 words) are listed. Deadlines for ads are also provided.

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2. The demand for the DAILY WORKER is growing, since it is becoming more and more recognized as labor's outstanding paper for victory by labor and the people as a whole—and as a result you may find it more difficult as time goes on to secure a copy from your local newsdealer.
3. It is therefore urged that you immediately arrange to have a copy of the DAILY WORKER reserved for you at your favorite newsstand! Do it today!
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Change the World

By MIKE GOLD

Romain Rolland, greatest of France's living authors, has been seized and sent to a German concentration camp.

This sad bulletin filtered through last week via a London newscast, and with it, many thousands of Americans must have received a fresh shock of anti-Nazi horror and hatred.

For Romain Rolland has been revered in this country not only for his epic novel, "Jean Christophe," or for the fact that he was once awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature, but for his whole life.

It has been the singular purity of Rolland's character, which gleamed like a battle-flag of spiritual freedom above the muck and confusion of European intellectual decadence.

Rolland has been more than an author. He is a sage, a teacher and a great citizen of the world. In youth he turned to Tolstoy as his master. The correspondence between the ardent young French student and the old Russian pilgrim reads like a burning page of the conscience of our times.

After Tolstoy passed on, it was this young disciple in France who became the burning conscience of Europe.

Rolland protested against the profiteers of all lands who brought on the first World War and came out of it wealthier and more powerful for evil.

Romain Rolland was a friend of the first Worker's republic, the Soviet Union, from the stormy day of its birth. He championed the rights of the colored peoples, and was a foe of imperialism.

While France's literary world lay mortally sick with boulevard mysticism of the Jean Cocteau's, with smart-Aleck surrealism, bedroom farcure and other such futile decadence, it was Romain Rolland who kept alive in his plays and novels the people's traditions of the great French Revolution.

He was the voice of France's immortal heroism and health. The popular front was his vindication, his answer to the boulevard cynics and American literary emigres who everywhere spread the Nazified rumor that "France was finished."

That the Nazis have now seized Romain Rolland

Romain Rolland Is Held as Hostage by the Nazi Scum

is a sign that they are planning their final campaign on terror and confusion.

Hitherto, they had tried to keep a section of French opinion neutral by pretending to tolerate the familiar harvest of French art and literature.

Outside the boundaries of direct political discussion, using only an Esopian symbolism like that once practiced in Czarist Russia, many French authors and artists continued to function under the Nazi terror and to keep alive the germs of the spirit of free France. Even authors like Louis Aragon published poetry without making compromises with the foul spirit of collaboration with the Nazi practiced by traitors like the Cocteau's and Guitrys.

Thus the 77-year-old Rolland could remain unmolested in his hermitage within conquered France. But now he has been seized as a hostage, and it is certain that with him hundreds of others of the best sons and daughters of French culture have been taken.

Goebbels once threatened that if the Nazis were pushed off the stage of Europe, "they would leave shutting the door with a slam never heard before in history."

Rolland and his fellow-authors will be held as security for the lives of scum like Goebbels and Hitler.

It is known that many intellectuals from all conquered Europe have already been confined. It is a gangster kidnapping campaign on a world scale, and the recent arrest of the Pope by Nazi troops was but another episode in it—the Pope himself now being a hostage for Hitler's security.

In Poland the Nazis were still fresh and optimistic at the game of conquering the world. They expected to slice up Poland, and divide it between "Aryan" bosses of the Nazi regime, who would live there like medieval lords. Hence, in Poland almost the entire intelligentsia has been exterminated, all the brains of the nation, doctors, authors, scientific and cultural workers of every description.

The Nazis did not think they would ever need these Polish intellectuals as hostages. But now the tide has turned, and they are kidnapping the Romain Rollands for whatever gangster necessities the dark future holds for them.

And the more they become desperate, the more does a second front become vital. If anything is to be left of the mind and heart and physical being of all Europe. When a Harry Hopkins tells us blantly that the war may well stretch to 1949 he is sabotaging the Second Front and condemning Europe to a physical and moral death.

About the Commentators

LOWELL THOMAS, WJZ: 6:45 P.M.—It would be unfair to call this staunch, hearty radio voice a commentator. Thomas first off, has never written one word that he speaks over the air. He has a "ghost" writer, whose task it is to "slant" the news so that the homey, small-townish smug Thomas personality comes through.

Definitely aimed at rural audiences, Thomas never predicts. He adds his phony expertise's aura when he mentions far-off places. Dedicated to "the American way," Thomas is definitely imperialist in sympathies.

LISA SERGIO, WQXR: 7 P.M.—Here is the most cultured voice on the air, with incredibly perfect diction. A liberal, Miss Sergio, has taken a welcome stand on Darwinism in our State Department. She is most definitely win-the-war. Her comment is at times profound.

Her listeners are quite conscious that Miss Sergio can read. She often bases entire programs on TIMES or TRIBUNE editorials, NATION or NEW REPUBLIC articles, or the like. She is above low prejudice, and yet her mid-European approach often leads her sadly astray. She is definitely one of the better commentators.

JOHANNES STEEL, WMCA: 7:30 P.M.—The best on the air, Steel sometimes shoots wide of the truth. He is fond of mentioning that he has sources, whose identity he must of course not reveal. He loves to predict, and when he does in his strident uneven voice, he is sometimes lugubrious.

But Steel is the most progressive commentator; he is win-the-war as quickly as possible. And he is not afraid to criticize or condemn those in high places. He is very well-informed. We could wish he would calm down, somewhat.

Well, there you have part of the picture. Next week we will report on some other prognosticators. We hope all this has not been in vain, "R.T." We feel as if we have been courageous, and are quite eligible for some sort of award for valor beyond and above the call of duty.

—PETER IVY.

Katherine Dunham



By Beth McHenry

Neither Broadway nor Hollywood successes seem to have affected the personality of Katherine Dunham, the beautiful dancing star whose current show at the Martin Beck theatre has all New York talking. She appears neither snobbish nor shy and she goes about her business

quietly backstage, dealing with the stagehands, the orchestra leader, autograph seekers and publicity people with a sort of calm assurance that puts everyone at ease.

A Visit Backstage

We went backstage the other night to interview Miss Dunham after seeing her Tropical Review in which she and her company of thirty make tools out of those critics who emphasize only the "hot" aspect of the show. For Katherine Dunham is a lot more than "hot"—she is obviously one of the most gifted dancers ever to

take her place on the American stage and her repertoire reveals not only hard work and research but a deeply creative quality that stems from the inner being of Miss Dunham, who's been dancing since she was eight.

Someone said of Katherine

"They encouraged me to dance and learn music all right," she said, "but when it came to selecting dancing for a career they tried to dissuade me. My mother wanted me to be a teacher like herself, so we compromised. I went to the University of Chicago and studied anthropology which worked in fine for I was able to combine it with the dance."

Won a Fellowship

In 1935 Miss Dunham obtained a Julius Rosenwald fellowship and went to the West Indies where she studied primitive dancing for her Master's Thesis. She says her dances have their source in research in Martinique, Haiti, Trinidad and Jamaica. But they're not only tribal or folk in quality. Rather she says they are a combination of "U. S. A. West In-

dian and purely creative" compositions.

The revue at the Martin Beck was originally scheduled for two weeks but now it's on for an indefinite run and Miss Dunham has had to alter her calendar considerably because of it.

Commenting on the scandalous jim crow which kept her and her company from a number of leading New York hotels, including the Astor and the Algonquin, Miss Dunham said she hopes soon to go with a delegation from Equity to the New York Hotel Owners Association and demand an end to discrimination. It was the first time "outside of St. Louis" that

she had been subjected to jim crow in a hotel.

Not Her First Broadway Appearance

Katherine Dunham has been on Broadway before. She made her eastern debut in 1939 with 13 consecutive Sunday night concerts at the Windsor Theatre. Then she went to the West Coast with "Cabin in the Sky" and remained there for three years.

The members of her cast are very close to Katherine Dunham who is the opposite of a stage hog, sharing the best dances with rising stars in her troupe. Some members of the company have been with her since 1934 when she first organized a group in an art studio near the University of Chicago.

A New Film

"Holy Matrimony" At the Roxy Theatre

"HOLY MATRIMONY," a 20th Century-Fox Picture, directed by John Stahl, produced and written by Nunnally Johnson, with Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields, Laird Cregar, Una O'Connor, Alan Mowbray, Mervyn Cooper, Franklin Pangborn. At the Roxy.

Arnold Bennett's novel "Buried Alive" has been resuscitated for Monty Woolley's purposes in "Holy Matrimony," now at the Roxy, and if the bones creak drily, blame the dust that has accumulated since the novel was interred.

The humor of "Holy Matrimony" rests in the category of the subdued-chuckle brand of light-heartedness. It is of the land of gentry type of foolishness, well-behaved and never (well, almost never) permitting itself to become as vulgarly ostentatious as to lapse into a guffaw. The picture has a brittle character which prevents the audience from becoming uproariously happy, lest the straw man who is furnishing the amusement of an idle hour break into a neat pile of whisksers.

Necessity Not the Mother of This One

The invention around which the film is built requires of the audience, for amusement's sake, that it develop quite early in the affair an affectionate regard for the principal character. But the spectator is prevented from entering into this marriage of convenience because "Holy Matrimony" is full of the tinsel of chatter rather than the merry sounds of the tinkling nuptial bells.

He Wrote To Be Alone

Consider the situation. The greatest painter of his time (circa 1905) is a recluse, far from the maddening crowds of his day. For 25 years he has resolutely sheltered himself and produced great art for people he despised. Deep into the wilderness where his brush is at work, a letter penetrates, bearing the royal seal of Buckingham Palace. The painter (Monty Woolley) is summoned back to England to be knighted for his achievements. The day of the ceremony, his valet takes ill, expires, the death certificate is erroneously made out in the painter's name, and amid scenes of national distress the body of the valet (L) is deposited in a crypt at Westminster Abbey. The painter marries the valet's intended wife and retires to Paradise Valley in Putney, where the happiness of



Photos by Maurice Seymour
Katherine Dunham and her company are now appearing at the Martin Beck Theatre in a "Tropical Revue."

obscurely possesses him. But life's long fingers soon reach out and yank him into a court of law, there to become the story center of a controversy as to whether he is or is not Pram Paril, the painter, and as to whether he has or has not two moles on his collarbone. With Gracie Fields' motherly assistance, Monty produces the moles, settles the case, and retires once more to the wilderness with his brush and Gracie. The valet, of course, is discovered from his niche in the British Valhalla.

You can see that, had Woolley been left on his own, he would have discovered ample opportunity for the full employment of his caustic tongue. The results might have been somewhat shocking to the (circa 1905) ear, but would certainly have resulted in funnier entertainment for the (circa 1943) audience.

The direction, the acting and the photography all combine in a deliberate fashion to offer a mildly enjoyable passing of time.

FRANK ANTICO

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Manpower Snag



AFL Endorsement

THE action of the State Federation of Labor committee on endorsements in backing the Republican candidate for lieutenant governor, Joe E. Hanley, is both shocking and amazing. By no stretch of the imagination can it be said to represent the attitude of labor in the state.

While we don't profess to know all the motives that entered into the decision, some factors are quite clear.

A lot of the craft unionists are bewildered by necessary wartime controls and yearn for the good old days, free from government "interference," which the Republicans promise. Anti-Roosevelt intrigue within the Democratic Party also played its part.

But the central question is the utter failure of the AFL leaders to grasp the great national and international issues involved in the election. Completely immersed in petty craft considerations, a few legislative handouts on some minute questions are enough to win them over. The fact that a Republican victory will strengthen the hand of the negotiated peace crowd and will embolden the obstructionists is beyond them.

The Daily News told us some time ago what the major issue in the campaign is: war weariness versus support to the President's unconditional surrender policies. Senator Hanley himself recently indicated that the issue is Deweyism versus the President.

Those handling General Haskell's campaign are somewhat responsible for the AFL action. Thus far the Democratic-ALP candidate has been completely silent. Had he spoken out clearly on the central issue, the AFL leaders might have acted otherwise.

The AFL action places increased emphasis on the American Labor Party's role in the campaign, and presents a challenge to it.

The AFL endorsement does not change the character of the election. And it will not seriously impair General Haskell's chances if the forces behind him draw the proper conclusions regarding the nature of the campaign.

3-Power Parley

THE scheduled three-power conference of foreign ministers of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union will be of vital importance, as Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said in Parliament the other day.

The main problems facing the conference would undoubtedly present themselves in quite another form than today if the second front should already be under way by the time the conference opens.

In his speech, Eden reiterated the British government's desire to build lasting co-operation with the Soviet Union on the basis of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty. A similar statement was made by Secretary of State Hull in his recent speech on foreign policy. But in both pronouncements there is to be found the inference that it is the Soviet government which is lacking in the spirit of collaboration. The same note is to be found with respect to various "appeals" for a meeting with Stalin.

However, neither Eden nor Hull found it necessary to attack the strong anti-Soviet influences operating within their own countries. Nor did they mention the other agreement which was signed at the same time as the Anglo-Soviet Treaty and the Roosevelt-Molotov statement on American-Soviet amity. We are referring to the agreement to open a second front in 1942.

With respect to some of the issues on

which there are differences of policy, as indicated by Eden, and which will be among the subjects for discussions at the forthcoming conference, it must be borne in mind that these differences do not arise merely as between the Soviet and Anglo-American Allies. On the matter of policy towards the European peoples, for example, quite a number of governments-in-exile, not to speak of the democratic forces in Britain and America as well as in Europe, have been extremely critical of AMG and the official Anglo-American policy of ignoring the anti-fascist people's forces.

In fact, Eden found it necessary to reply to the sharp criticism of these policies in the Parliamentary debate.

In any case, the tri-partite conference cannot succeed by words alone. The most important thing is to make the military coalition vital and strong by the development of full coalition warfare. It is also necessary to bring to that conference the will of the American and British people to shorten the war and to establish collaboration with the Soviet Union upon an equal and friendly basis.

'Times' & Rubber Union

THE desire of the rubber workers for a western offensive and a short war, as we reported Wednesday, was expressed in a resolution adopted on the first days of the Toronto convention of the United Rubber Workers.

The resolution denounced the defeatist negotiated peace advocates who desire a long war as sabotaging the second front offensive. President Sherman Dalrymple, too, expressed a similar position in his report.

Today's story (Page 1) reaffirms this. By the third day of the convention, however, the forces of confusion and hesitancy did their work when another second front resolution was turned down. President Dalrymple fell for the line of "waiting a year" and "saving lives." Others charged that calling for an immediate second front implied lack of confidence in the military leaders and the President.

It is the second action that the New York Times found to be "news that's fit to print." It was jubilantly placed in the most favored spot on the front page. The earlier action of the convention, like all second front resolutions from many unions in recent weeks, got no attention from the Times.

Our readers need hardly be told that the Times is campaigning against a western offensive, so that such discriminatory choice of news on its part, is quite understandable.

The efforts to make the issue that of confidence in the military leaders and the President aim to sidetrack the real question. Actually the attacks upon the second front are bound up with attacks against the President and his entire unconditional surrender policy. They come from the people who want a protracted war, an understanding with Hitler, and more time in which to establish themselves firmly for a post-war reactionary era in America. To speed the second front is to combat these elements and support the President's policy.

As to the military experts, from the pages of the Times we learn that they are, at best, divided. General Marshall as General McNaughton of Canada and many others, are described as among those who favor early action in France.

It is high time some of our labor leaders examine their arguments against a second front. They will find that in addition to being outworn, they echo the cry of those who want no second front—now or later.

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

A Dangerous Trend

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau
Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.

THREE weeks have passed since Earl Browder said: "It is an illusion to think that we can come closer to Britain by weakening our relations with the Soviet Union." In these three weeks the truth of Browder's warning has become increasingly clear.

The drums have been beating in this brief period as never before for an Anglo-American combination as against a Soviet-Anglo-American coalition.

Prime Minister Churchill appeared to strengthen this trend with his Cambridge speech endorsing basic English as the new world language—and urging continuation of the Anglo-American combined chiefs of staff after the war.

Forrest Davis in his Saturday Evening Post article said that it is now the official policy of this government to establish closer relations with Britain in an effort to counteract Soviet influence and strength.

SECRETARY of State Cordell Hull flatly denied this. And while it may be true that this is not the official policy of our government, there is unquestionably a significant trend in this direction.

This is one of the trends which is now visible in Washington. But there is another directly contradictory trend which is also coming to the surface.

At the very moment that the propaganda drive for an exclusive Anglo-American alliance has become most intense there have appeared signs of friction between Great Britain and the United States.

During the discussion of the Fulbright resolution in the House, the America Firsters concentrated more of their fire on Great Britain than on the Soviet Union.

There may not have been much news in the fact that Rep. Clare Hoffman for the umpteenth time charged that Great Britain was trying to dominate the United States.

But there was news in the fact that Rep. Jesse Sumner, the hysterical Illinois defeatist, and the Chicago Tribune and Clay Patterson's Washington Times-Herald have seized on reports that General George C. Marshall will become the commander of the armies which are to invade Europe across the British Channel and will be replaced as chief of staff.

There was something significant in all this because I am afraid that for once the American Foreigners got hold of a small kernel of truth which they are trying to distort and expand and blow up for all it is worth.

DON'T get me wrong. I don't believe for a moment the Chicago Tribune and Times-Herald stories that there is a sinister British plot to demote General Marshall. Command of the armies that will invade Western Europe wouldn't be a demotion for any general.

Besides, there are reports here that in the event Marshall is transferred to the field the functions of the chief of staff will be limited. In other words, there is a strong possibility that Marshall will retain his policy-making functions even in the event that he is no longer chief of staff.

There is another factor to remember. Army politics are very complicated business. And I don't pretend to know all the ins and outs. But there is reason to believe that Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, chief of the Services of Supply, would like to become chief of staff in Marshall's place.

Ambitious, able and domineering, Gen. Somervell has risen fast since the time that he was a Lieut. Col. in charge of WPA in New York only a few years ago. I am convinced personally that he is one of the most dangerous men in Washington.

Gen. Somervell has been the driving force behind Army moves to take over control of production, manpower, shipping and practically everything else in the government. He is said to have blocked Lend-Lease shipments to both the Soviet Union and England, and to have emphasized shipping as a major obstacle to a second front in Western Europe. He has many friends in high places. Harry Hopkins is reported to be one of them.

But when all this is said, there is still something else in the picture. From everything I have been able to gather, Gen. Marshall has differed with the British military people and with Prime Minister Churchill on the second front issue.

GEN. MARSHALL has apparently become convinced that an invasion across the channel in force is the quickest and least costly way of winning the war. While the American Navy and Army men are by

no means unanimous on this, President Roosevelt apparently had the support of Gen. Marshall and other high officers in urging the speeding up of the Anglo-American timetable at Quebec.

Top-notch British officials, including Churchill, are said, on the other hand, to have held to the concept of postponing the invasion of Western Europe in favor of attacks in the Balkans.

The best evidence I know for all this is the public record.

Before the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Gen. Marshall emphasized the need for great offensive actions to avoid "protracted operations" which would involve great losses. He hit the same offensive note in his speech to the American Legion in which he expressed the hope that actions now being planned "will bring the conflict to an early end."

Churchill told the British parliament that Anglo-American military operations so far have been no substitute for a second front. But Churchill again accented the point he made in his speeches in the United States. He said that the second front would be opened "at what we and our American allies judge to be the right time." There is an obvious emphasis here on the distinction between what the Soviet Union thinks is the right time and the Anglo-American view.

And this seems to me to be a false and dangerous emphasis. Insistence on delaying the second front has not only jeopardized relations between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American powers. It has accentuated differences between England and the United States. These differences have apparently been not only on timing but also on such matters as the proportion of British and American troops to be used in an invasion across the channel.

It is a fantastic thing that the defeatists should pretend to champion Gen. Marshall and his views. What they are actually championing, of course, is the cause of disruption and disunity.

At the root of the Anglo-American differences which the defeatists are trying to exploit is the failure to open a second front. Ballyhoo about basic English and the common Anglo-Saxon cultural and judicial tradition won't help the situation. An immediate second front will.

Churchill, State Dept. Stall 2nd Front, Browder Charges

(Continued from Page 1)

"Russian obsession" or special interest, who have put forth the African and Italian campaigns as "the second front," and who have dealt with the second front issue as a matter of issuing numbers to various fronts rather than a matter of military strategy. Churchill boldly faced the reality, that the second front is only and can only be the invasion of Europe through France, that this is the only road to victory, and that difference of opinion is possible among intelligent men solely on the question of timing, when to open the front.

I trust, since Mr. Churchill has been so explicit on this question, since we know that Stalin and Roosevelt agree, since even the New York Times admits that our American chief of staff General Marshall not only agrees but has long been pressing for the immediate opening of the second front, that it will no longer be necessary to repeat the old arguments ad nauseam, but that we can limit the debate from now on to the single question of timing, when should the main blow against Germany through France be struck.

We will not now speak of the past opportunities which were let pass without action. We now deal only with the question, should there be further delay or should we strike now.

Prime Minister Churchill seems to have assumed the responsibility for postponing the second front again, until next Spring. While he puts this forward as a joint Anglo-American decision, and while diplomatic courtesy may keep American spokesmen silent, and many influential Americans—notably our State Department—agree with Churchill, we who are not officials or diplomats may openly speak the truth, which is that Mr. Churchill has overruled the prevailing opinion of American as well as Soviet war leadership. That is the conclusion that seems inescapable from the developments since Quebec. If I am proved wrong by the event, if the second front is actually opened soon, then I will apologize to Mr. Churchill. I hope that apology will be necessary, but I greatly fear it will not.

Mr. Churchill insists that strictly military considerations move him in the timing of the second front

blow. But the predominant American military opinion was expressed in the opposite sense by Major General Lewis H. Brereton, commanding the United States Army Forces in the Middle East, one of the few real experts who has allowed himself to be quoted. In the Times of September 5, in a dispatch by C. L. Sulzberger from Cairo, the Major General is reported as saying:

"Speaking strictly from a military viewpoint, and not taking in political or humanitarian considerations, I believe that we must continue driving straight at the heart of Germany without deviation.

"Lopping off the arms, such as Italy and the Balkan Peninsula, would be a process which in itself would serve to protract the war effort and delay our getting at the other job, because of the immense amount of shipping and manpower required. . . . The military difficulties would be stupendous. . . . The only vital thing there is to pin down a maximum of hostile guarding forces so they cannot be of use elsewhere. . . . If you want to win the war, you must keep hammering at Germany itself from the air and thrusting ever closer to it on the ground."

There are several million British and American troops in England. It is clear that most of these will see action only when they are thrown across the channel through France; aside from the insuperable transport difficulties of using millions of troops through the Mediterranean area, there is the consideration of guarding England. England is best guarded, however, not by idle troops on her own soil, but by those same troops fighting the Germans in France, which at the same time is best calculated to win the war most quickly.

Mr. Churchill has not explained his military considerations that lead him to insist on delay. But he has, by his reminder of Dunkerque, indicated that it is the argument of insufficient strength, of relative military weakness. But on this point he answered himself, in the report to Parliament, by a detailed exposition of military superiority that now exists over Germany on the part of Anglo-American forces alone, not counting the

Soviet allies who engage two-thirds of the Nazis.

It is very damaging to the moral atmosphere of the United Nations today, to base grand strategy upon the argument of weakness on the Anglo-American side of the coalition. In the face of our stupendous armaments and miraculous war production, this becomes for the rest of the world a testimony of moral weakness on our part.

Finally, the time has come for Americans to contemplate the possibility that we may delay the second front so long that the Red Army will already have defeated the Nazis on the Eastern Front before we have engaged in major action.

Is that what we want? Do we want to avoid any proportionate share of the fighting in this war?

Do we have the illusion that victory can be handed to us on a silver platter?

A terrible awakening is in store for us if we are under the sway of such reactionary dreams. If that should happen, the moral authority of America in the world would drop down toward zero. The role of our country in rebuilding the world for peace and orderly progress would be fatally compromised. Our own inner political life would be distorted and thrown into confusion. We would have sold our national soul for a mess of pottage.

This war is a supreme test of the military, economic, political, social, and moral fabric of America as of every other nation. Especially our fighting forces have brilliantly proved their soundness everywhere they have met the enemy.

The moral test is the most searching and difficult. The moral test is where America faces her greatest peril. It is the essence of the question of the second front.

We can open the second front now, with all our forces, and march forward to victory—yes, even victory in 1943 though the year is three-fourths gone. Or we can hesitate again, miss the hour of decision, and bring upon ourselves and the world the penalties inseparable from the union of moral breakdown with great material strength.

It is time for America to face the issue squarely.



THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS worth of war bonds have been purchased by 140,000 IWO members since Pearl Harbor.

FROM CHICAGO and all points eastward, our national representatives are travelling to attend the semi-annual general executive board sessions at Fraternal Clubhouse in NYC tomorrow.

WIN-THE-WAR policies and resolutions will have priority in the discussions and decisions of IWO deliberations. They will be backed by the activities of our 160,000 members throughout the nation.

POLITICAL ACTION by labor in the 1943 and 1944 elections will receive the full attention of our leadership. Right now, action is the keynote of our lodges and members.

BACKING BULLETS WITH BALLOTS—the CIO political action slogan—will be demonstrated by a joint CIO Community Council-IWO sponsored rally this Tuesday, Sept. 28, at 8 P.M. at Brighton Beach Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Speakers will include Barney Conal, CIO Director of Activities; Lester Zirin, IWO Organizational Director of N. Y., and Jack Bigel, chairman of the Second AD-CIO Community Council, and officer of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America.

NEGRO-AMERICAN FRATERNALISM will be one of the most important topics on the IWO agenda Sunday, Sept. 28th. The establishment of the Frederick Douglass Society of the IWO will be decided. Louise Thompson, IWO Vice-President, and Sam Patterson, IWO national organizer, both well known Negro fraternal leaders, will be playing parts in this new development aiming at achieving a mass Negro-American fraternal organization.

NEGRO-AMERICAN CULTURE will be highlighted and dramatically demonstrated at the Harlem People's Art Group concert program this Sunday evening at the Heckscher Theatre, Fifth Ave. and 104th St. Our IWO members will attend in full force to witness the offerings of dancers Pearl Primus, Lemay Andrews and her Sva-Hill troupe, and to hear singers Massie Patterson and Aubrey Pankey and the HPAG chorus of fifty voices bawled by Millard Thomas.

DETROIT'S CHAMPION IWO BUILDER, Brother Mykytew, gave birth to the idea of celebrating the 60th birthday of our general secretary, Max Bedacht, by recruiting 60 new members into the Order. This idea has taken the form of a 60-for-60 Fraternity, Builders who pledge to recruit 60 new members by Dec. 31, 1943, are wanted now!

ALL EXPENSES PAID—as a fraternal delegate to the 6th National Convention of the IWO—that's the sensational prize a 60-for-60-builder gets if he or she fulfills the pledge to recruit 60 new members before New Year. Worth trying to win!

FURTHERMORE—losers who recruit 30 or more by New Year have a second chance for a free trip to this convention—date yet to be set—by recruiting 75 new members by June 1, 1944. They will receive credit for the 30 or more members recruited up to Dec. 31, 1943, in the total of 75.

PRODUCED by the British Library of Information from a script by the late Eric Knight and directed by Paul Rotha, the documentary deals vigorously with the problem of "Freedom From Want." It strikingly portrays the blunders of the "one third of a nation" period in American and British life, dramatizes the present approach to wartime food needs and challenges us to establish a World of Plenty in the post war period. Purpose of the preview is to share IWO enthusiasm for this magnificent documentary with other organizations, so that the film can be brought to a wide, popular audience.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

SEPTEMBER 24, 1938

THE LEADING EDITORIAL in today's paper exposes the role of the Trotskyites in America in aiding Hitler to stab Czechoslovakia in the back. In Trotsky's official organ, published in New York City, dated Sept. 24, 1938, we read the following:

"Czechoslovakia is one of the monstrous national abortions produced by the labors of the infamous Versailles conference. . . . Having laid this base of fascist propaganda identical with the film broadcast by the fascist war-makers, the Trotskyite spies go on to say: 'Czechoslovakia's democracy has never been more than a shabby cloak for advanced capitalist exploitation. . . . This perspective necessarily entails the firmest revolutionary opposition to the Czechoslovakian bourgeois state, under any and all circumstances.'"

The Daily Worker editorially comments: "The Trotskyites attempt to screen their fifth column activities in behalf of fascism; they are attempting to stab Czechoslovakia in the back and to destroy world peace. Their 'criticism' of the Versailles treaty is spurious, lying propaganda to cover up their fascist aiding counter-revolutionary spying and sabotaging to aid Hitler invade Czechoslovakia."

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1943